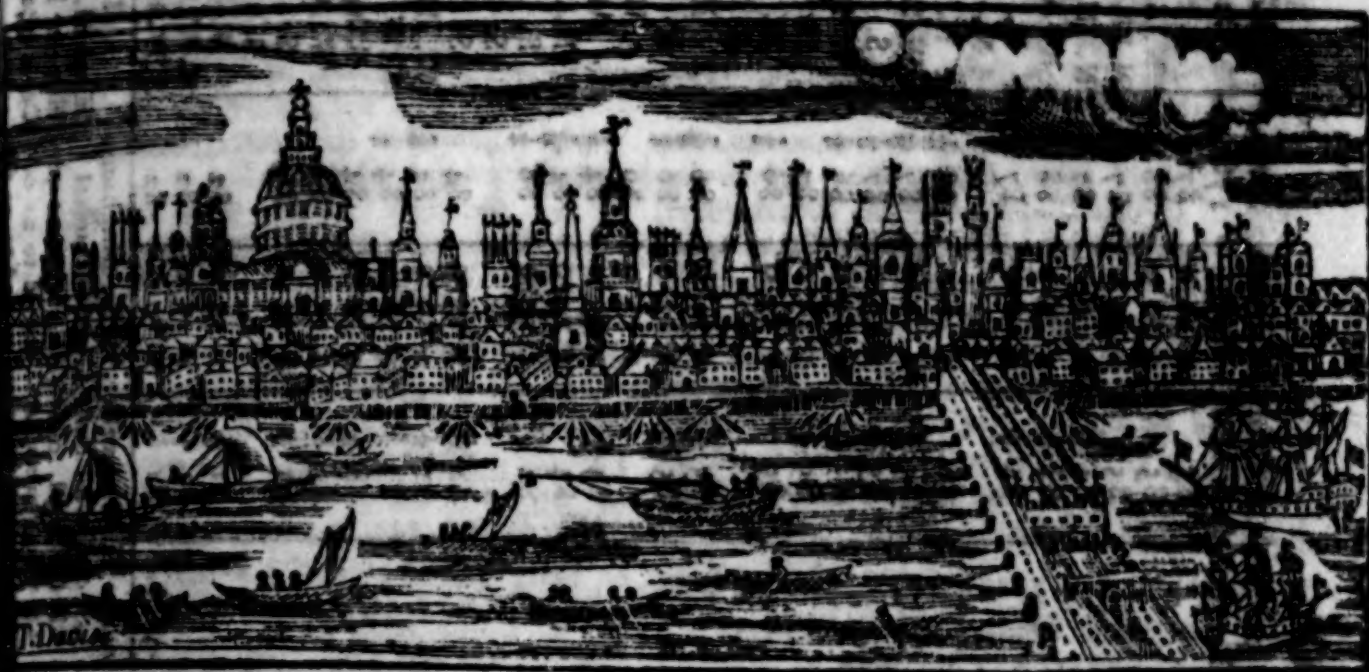


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1761.

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PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, 1861.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1761.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,



IN my letter, which you did me the favour to publish, in your Magazine for December last, I endeavoured to shew, and I think I did shew some good reasons, why we should not, for the sake of any foreign consideration, agree, by the next treaty of peace, to restore to France, any thing of what we had then conquered, or might afterwards conquer, during the present war, in Asia, Africa, or America; yet still I find the dispute continued, upon the question, Whether it would be most for our interest to restore Canada or Guadaloupe? As if it were to be taken for granted, that we must restore either the one or the other.

This dispute I should be very easy about, if I were not afraid, that these disputants will persuade many unthinking people, that neither of these conquests is much worth keeping; and consequently that either, or perhaps both, may be restored, for the sake of preserving entire the dominions of our German allies; for our Guadaloupe advocates endeavour to shew, that Canada can never be of any advantage to this nation; and, on the other hand, our Canada advocates endeavour to depreciate, as much as they can, the value of Guadaloupe; from whence our Prussian enthusiasts, and continental sycophants, will certainly endeavour, and may perhaps prevail, in persuading us to sacrifice our future security, as well as our present interest, to a chimerical and foreign consideration.

I say chimerical as well as foreign, because I am fully convinced, that, if a ballance of power in Europe (the only foreign affair we have any thing to do with) has any concern in the present German war, it is upon the side opposite to that in which we have been induced to engage, by a fatality not necessary, at present, to be explained, any further than to say, that it proceeded from a too general want of public spirit, and a total ignorance of, and disregard to, the nature of our most incomparable constitution; which, if duly exerted, would prevent us being in the power of any British sovereign, to sacrifice the interest of the British domi-

nions, to any favourite foreign potentate or possession whatsoever.

This, I am sure, we have not, under our present most gracious sovereign, the least reason to apprehend; and therefore I cannot suggest to myself any reason, why we should, at the ensuing congress, or by the next treaty of peace, agree to restore any thing of what we have conquered in the present war; for whilst we preserve our superiority at sea, it will be impossible for France to recover any one of the conquests we have made in Asia, Africa, or America; and I know of no consideration they can give us for any such restitution, unless it be the restitution of Minorca; for which, our agreeing to leave them in possession of what they still retain in America, would be a sufficient compensation, and will be, if we take proper measures, a prevailing motive for their suing for peace, without so much as desiring any restitution on our side, except the island of Belleisle, which, from our generosity, we may throw into the scale.

This, I say, will be the consequence, if we take proper measures; but if it should be established as a maxim in our politicks, that we must support those we now call our allies, even to our own destruction, I shall grant that we ought to accept of peace as soon as possible, and upon the best terms we can obtain. This, however, is a maxim that was never adopted by any nation under the sun, even when engaged with allies, whose preservation was intimately connected with their own, which is far from being our case at present, as I have shewn in what I formerly sent you upon this subject; therefore, I have corrected and explained what I then wrote, and hope you will republish it in your next Magazine, as follows, viz.

"SIR,

The extracts you give in your Magazine, generally put me to the expence of purchasing the book, which I seldom, if ever, repent of, because the pleasure of the perusal always overballances the expence of the purchase. This was never more the case, than it was with regard to the extract you gave in your last, from *The Considerations on the German war*. I presently sent for the book, which I read with satisfaction, but considered with grief. My satisfaction arose from the author's having so fully and clearly made out most of the points

points he aims at, but I could not without grief consider, what might be the consequence of this German war, in which we are now so unhappily engaged, and so unequally matched. I say unhappily engaged, because, in my opinion, our success will put an end to the union and internal peace of Germany, which it is so much the interest of this nation to preserve; and I say unequally matched, because I judge from human appearances; for as the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift, no man can pretend to judge of the events that may be brought about by the interposition of Providence; but to presume such an interposition, or to act, either in forming alliances, or beginning a war, as if we expected it, is not the most certain way of obtaining it.

When I talk of success in our German war, I hope the reader will suppose I mean defensive success, that is to say, such success as may enable us to prevent our German allies from being dispossessed by the issue of the war, of any thing they were possessed of at its commencement; for as to offensive success in Germany, by which I mean such success as may enable us to procure an increase of dominion to each, or any of our German allies, I think it is out of the question. The least attempt towards pushing our success so far, would unite most of the *now* neutral powers of Europe against us, and would provoke some of those that have already declared, to act with more vigour than they have yet done in the prosecution of the war. Whilst the issue of the war seems to hang in suspense, whilst the utmost our allies can do, even with our assistance, appears to be no more than to defend themselves, the Dutch and the Danes may be willing enough to reap the many advantages in trade they now enjoy by their neutrality; but can we suppose that either of them would patiently see any great addition made to the power, either of Prussia or Hanover, who already possess such extensive territories upon the frontiers of both? And the empress queen, rather than see the power of those two electorates increased, either by conquest or secularization, would probably give up all her dominions in Italy to Spain and Sardinia, upon condition of her being joined by them in the war.

This, I say, she would probably do, and I say so, because it would be her interest to do so; for neither the dominions nor the power of her house in Germany, could ever be upon a stable foundation, were the power of these two electorates any way increased. Nay, I will go further, I will say, that her dominions, as well as her power, in Germany, must always be in danger, until the power of one of these electorates be so much reduced, as to bring it nearer upon a level with the other electorates of Germany, which leads me to enforce what I have already said, that our success, even our defensive success, in the present German war, must put an end to the union and internal peace of Germany; for from history, as well as the na-

ture of mankind, we may lay it down as a certain maxim, that no country can expect any long continuance of its internal tranquility, after one of its subjects or members has got possession of so much power, as to be able to carry on a war, with an equal chance of success, against the established government of his country:—Upon such a subject, or member, the government will always look with a jealous eye, and may from thence be induced to give him a just cause to take arms against it; but supposing it should act so prudently as not to give him any such cause, yet his own ambition will prompt him to take every opportunity for increasing his power, until he has got into his hands the supreme power of his country, and not till then, or until his power be considerably reduced, can his country expect any lasting internal tranquility.

These general observations I have made, in order to shew, that if we have a regard solely to the true interest of Great-Britain, we can have no good reason to be anxious about our success, in the present German war, at least not such a reason as ought to induce us to neglect prosecuting, in the most vigorous manner, our war against France, at sea and in America, and much less such a reason as ought to induce us to sacrifice any of the conquests we have already made, or may hereafter make, in Asia, Africa, or America, for the sake of securing to any prince in Germany, what he was possessed of when the war first began in that country.

Upon this head I must differ from several late political writers, and even from the author of the *Considerations*, particularly with regard to what he says of the Mississippi, which, p. 130, he is pleased to call a useless conquest. I wish the conquest were made; I think it ought to have been made long before this time, and ought not to be entirely given up by any future treaty of peace. When we first resolved upon the present war against France, we certainly had, or ought to have had, three things in view. 1. To vindicate our rights against encroachments which the French had made upon us, during a long, pusillanimous, corrupt, and corrupting administration. 2. To procure satisfaction for the insults they had put upon us, and reparation for the expence and damage we might be put to or suffer by the war. And, 3. To provide for our future security, against an enemy whom, by experience we knew, no treaties could bind, nor any good treatment oblige.

That future security is a good reason, both for beginning and continuing a war, I believe very few will doubt; but lest any one should I shall give the reader what is said upon this subject, by the judicious M. de Vattel, in his book upon the Law of Nations, which you may likewise have made me purchase, and which I have with pleasure perused. In the 4th chap. of his 2d book, where he treats of the right of security, after having shewn that it is a perfect right, he writes thus;

"It is safest to prevent the evil, when it can be done. A nation has a right to resist an injurious attempt, and to make use of force and every honest means against the power that is actually engaged in opposition to it, and even to anticipate its machinations, always observing, not to attack it upon vague and uncertain suspicions, in order to avoid exposing itself to become an unjust aggressor.

When the evil is done, the same right of security authorizes the offended to endeavour to obtain a compleat reparation, and, if necessary, to employ force for that purpose.

In short, the offended has a right to provide for his security for the future, and to punish the offender, by inflicting upon him a pain capable of deterring him afterwards from the like attempts, and of intimidating those who shall be tempted to imitate him. He may even, if necessary, put the aggressor out of the condition to injure him. He makes use of his right in all these measures, when guided by reason; and if any evil results from it to him who lays him under the necessity of acting thus, he can accuse none but his own injustice.

If then there is any where a nation of a restless and mischievous disposition, always ready to injure others, to traverse their designs, and to raise domestick troubles; it is not to be doubted, that all have a right to join in or to repress, chastise, and put it ever after out of its power to injure them. Such should be the just fruits of the policy which Machiavel praises in Cæsar Borgia. The conduct followed by Philip II. king of Spain, was adapted to unite all Europe against him; and it was from just reasons that Henry the Great formed the design of humbling a power, formidable by its forces, and pernicious by its maxims."

And in the first chap. of his 4th book, where he considers, how far war may be continued, after shewing how ambitious and false heroes, however deified by the injudicious admiration of the vulgar, may and ought to be treated, he writes thus:

"The love of peace should equally prevent the beginning of war, without necessity, or continuing it when this necessity ceases. A sovereign who, for a just and important cause, has been obliged to take arms, may push the operations of war till he has attained its lawful end; which is to procure justice and safety (book III. sect. 28.)"

If the cause be dubious, the just end of war can be only to bring the enemy to an equitable accommodation (book III. sect. 38.) and consequently can be continued no further. On the enemy's offering or accepting such accommodation, a nation is to lay down its arms.

But if it has to do with a perfidious enemy, it would be imprudent to trust either his words or his oaths; we may very justly, and prudence requires it, avail ourselves of a successful war, and push our advantages, till we have broken a dangerous and excessive power, or reduced the enemy to give us sufficient security for his fu-

ture good behaviour. In fine, if the enemy obstinately rejects equitable conditions, he himself forces us to carry on our attacks to a total and definitive victory, by which he is absolutely reduced and subjected. The use to be made of victory has been shewn above (book III. chap. VIII. IX. XIII.)"

A Thus Mr. de Vattel writes, and thus all authors upon the same subject have written with regard to the right of security; therefore I may assert, that in our present war against France, we have a perfect right, and ought not only to conquer, but to insist upon retaining whatever may be necessary for our future security in America; and I will say, that the conquest of the Mississippi is for this purpose absolutely necessary. If a French settlement be left upon that useful river, at least upon this side of that river, I may venture to prophecy, that none of our southern plantations upon the north continent of America can ever long enjoy any quiet, much less extend themselves to the westward, as I hope they will do very fast, if we, by the next treaty of peace, take due care of their future security.

C But beside this right of security which intitles, and even obliges us to drive the French from the Mississippi, we have likewise a right of property. That river, both with regard to its course, and its mouth, was discovered by us long before the French certainly knew, that there was such a river in America: Not only a grant, but even a settlement was made, in the reign of Charles II. at the mouth of that river, and though the grantees had not money enough to carry on and establish that settlement, yet their inability to do so, however much it might affect their personal right, could no way affect the national right to the river and country thus discovered. Therefore, every settlement the French have now upon the Mississippi, must be deemed an incroachment made upon the rights of this nation in America; and every one knows, that it was made with a professed design which we had a right, from future security, and ought to have opposed in the most strenuous manner, even supposing that we had otherwise had no right to have opposed it: I mean the design specified in their first patent for that settlement, which was for establishing a communication over land, and along the back of all our plantations, between the rivers St. Laurence and Mississippi; but we were then, in 1718, court-
D ing the assistance of France against Spain, which we had attacked in a manner not altogether justifiable, and for a reason, which I am
F sure, was not British.

G We have thus a double right to make a conquest of Mississippi, and surely no one will say, it would be useless, who considers the expence we were but last summer put to, and the danger our southern plantations are still exposed to, by the rebellion of the Cherokees; for they never would, nor could have rebelled, had they not been excited, and supplied with arms and
H ammunition

ammunition by the French settlements upon the Mississippi *. We have likewise another right of security, of which very little notice has as yet been taken, and which has not, I fear, been properly attended to, otherwise the fortifications of Louisbourg would not have been demolished. What I mean is the privilege which the French got by the treaty of Utrecht, of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the banks of Newfoundland, and of drying their fish upon the western coast of that island. This privilege is now at an end, and I hope, that, for our future security, we will never renew it by any subsequent treaty of peace; for this fishery alone will always furnish them with more and better seamen, than they can have by their trade to their sugar islands, should all of them be restored by any future fatal treaty.

I have said, all their sugar islands, because I hope we shall be in possession of every one of them, as well as the Mississippi, before the end of next winter: I am sure we may, if the war in Germany be not made a diversion on our part, which we never had any occasion for making, instead of being a diversion on the part of France, which they were obliged to make, because they had no other way of defending themselves in America. And I hope we shall not only take, but hold every thing we have taken, or shall take; because I am fully convinced, that all the French possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, should we conquer every one of them, will not be a sufficient compensation for the British treasure that has been and may be spent, and the British blood that has been and may be spilt, in the present war. I shall admit that the French sugar islands are of considerable value; but I cannot suppose, with the author of the Considerations, that all the French colonies and plantations together, will add 5,000,000*l.* a year to our national revenue, even should all the French inhabitants remain in them, and continue to be as industrious under our government, as they were under the French; and as to our publick revenue, they can add but very little, because of the great expence we must be at in keeping a numerous garrison in each of them. By national revenue I mean the revenue of every individual, whether arising from lands, money, or trade; and by publick revenue I mean the revenue which arises from the former, by taxes, and of which our government has the disposal.

I know it has been said, that by conquering and resolving to hold all the French possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, we may excite the jealousy of many of the powers of Europe, which might produce a formidable confederacy against us. This, I shall grant, might probably be the consequence of our pursuing success in our German war, and resolving to make great additions to the dominions of our German allies; but I do not think we have occasion to dread this consequence from any thing we can do against France, in any of those

parts of the world. However, if there should arise the least appearance of any such danger, we might easily prevent it, by agreeing to share our conquests with some of the other potentates of Europe:—With the court of Spain we might previously and privately agree, that after conquering the French part of Hispaniola, we should, upon easy terms, restore it to them, to whom it originally belonged:—With the Dutch we might previously and privately agree, that after conquering the French settlement of Cayenne, in South America, we should, upon easy terms, restore it to them to whom it once belonged:—And to the Danes we might sell, at a low price, or make a present to them, of some of the little French islands, as we lately did of our island of St. Croix, for nothing. By this means we should prevent any jealousy among the other potentates of Europe, and at the same time we should engage these three maritime powers in a joint jealousy with us, of any increase in the naval power of France.

Can we think that any one of these three powers would refuse getting such a valuable possession, without any risk, and for a small expence?—To them we may grant, we may restore, because we have, at present, no reason to be jealous of their power.—But, to France, never let us grant, never let us restore any thing we can possibly hold.

Ever since we were a nation, we have had reason to be jealous of their power:—We have now more reason than ever:—The dangerous confederacies formed against them, by king William and queen Anne, have taught them how ridiculous it is to aim openly at extending their dominions upon the continent of Europe. In this respect, ever since the treaty of Utrecht, they have carefully avoided making the least incroachment upon any of their neighbours upon the continent:—In all their wars since that time, they have shewn great moderation, by restoring every thing they conquered during the war:—What art, what cunning did they not use, to prevent any jealousy arising from annexing Lorraine to their crown?

—But against this nation they have ever since acted without disguise; and *mirabile dictu*, even with the connivance of some of our ministers:—The whole stream of their politicks and ambition has been directed against this nation singly and alone:—Upon our trade, upon our plantations, in every part of the world, they have been ever since daily incroaching;—sorry I am to say, too long with impunity incroaching.—Well do they know, that no incroachment they can make upon us in those distant parts of the world, will ever rouse our stupid, our ungrateful allies upon the continent of Europe, whom we have so often saved from the open jaws of perdition.—In such circumstances, to such a nation, shall we, upon any foreign considerations, restore, by an inglorious peace, what we have conquered by a glorious war?—Forbid it heaven! forbid it the blood of Wolfe, of Lord Howe, of Gardiner, &c. &c. &c.

Account of Dr. HILL's late Pamphlet, entitled, Cautions against the immoderate Use of Snuff. (See our Vol. for 1738, p. 515, and for 1754, p. 405 and 406.)

THE doctor therein endeavours to prove, that snuff, by corroding the nerves of the nostrils, impairs, and often destroys the sense of smelling; that falling into the mouth the saliva becomes tinged by it, and the acrimony of the tobacco so much injures the nerves of the tongue, that the flavour of fruits and the more delicate foods cannot be perceived; that some of the fluid which the glands of the nose naturally discharge, will be drawn, tinged by snuff, with the saliva of the mouth, into the stomach, and tobacco being a narcotic, will bring on all the mischiefs that attend a bad digestion; that the œsophagus, the passage from the mouth, to the stomach, while it receives the virtues of the saliva impregnated with snuff, may, at some time, retain a portion of it, which by irritating the nerves will occasion an inflammation that no hand can reach. That the acrimony of snuff is able to produce, in those parts with which it comes in contact, dangerous swellings, and excrescences; and that there is great reason to believe that polypusses in the nose are occasioned by snuff. The author relates a case of a person who took a great deal of snuff, and died famished, a disorder in the throat hindering his swallowing. On opening his body, there was found a polypus in his throat which filled up the whole passage.

The doctor endeavours further to shew, that snuff, by causing indigestion, lays a foundation for the worst disorders; hence immediately arise wind, yawning, belching, and continual sickness and vomiting; and that if it reduce corpulence, it is by spoiling the digestion. He adds, that in some persons it evidently dulls the apprehension, and by a long course brings on stupidity, and, as it were, a lethargy of the mind; and that if any should object that snuff assists, instead of impairing, the imagination, its effects in quickening the imagination are like that of a glass of spirituous liquors in giving cheerfulness, it is a false fire in both; it is most perceived by those who are least accustomed to the thing; and use wears it off.

Since the Publication of the Doctor's Pamphlet, the following Paragraph appeared in Owen's Weekly Chronicle.

"A clergyman, a few miles from London, who styles himself our constant reader, desires to inform the publick, that he has 334 parishioners, who have taken snuff from 1 to upwards of 70 years, some of whom are near 90 years of age; and 111 men who constantly chew tobacco; and yet not one of

them now has, or ever had, a polypus in his nose."

Pondicherry is the most eminent factory belonging to the French East-India company, situate on the Coromandel coast in Asia, and remarkable for a strong fort. It was taken by the Dutch from Batavia in 1690, but restored by the treaty of Ryswick. In 1748 admiral Boscawen besieged it, but by reason of the periodical rains he was obliged to abandon it. It lies 60 miles South of Fort St. George, and is about four leagues round, had a governor or director-general, with a council and garrison, and several other factories subject to it. The natives are very black, have handsome features a complacency in their looks, and fine lively eyes, with hair growing to their waists. There is a constant supply of French jesuits to convert the Pagahs, (see Pondicherry in our *General Index*, and the plan in the Vol. for 1759, p. 264; also p. 383.)

Dominico, which Sir James Douglas and lord Rollo have taken possession of, (see p. 386.) is an island which lies midway between Guadaloupe and Martinico; its length is, from north to south, about twenty-five miles; its breadth about six or seven miles. Prince Rupert's bay lies to the North-West; it is large, and convenient for wooding and watering. Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle stopt here, with all his fleet, in his way to Carthage; at this place also lord Cathcart, commander in chief of the land forces of that expedition, died in his passage out.

Rozeau, towards the South-west of the island, is the chief settlement; here are three or four watering places, and as it lies within ten leagues of Martinico, might be a very convenient place, for those ships stationed to the leeward of that island, to wood and water at. There are on the island, about 700 men, able to bear arms, about 3000 white inhabitants, and about 7000 Negroes. There are some of the Caribbee Indians towards the windward side, but the French despise them and keep them under. The whole island is well watered. The French cultivated on it great quantities of coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The soil in many places is very rich, and would produce excellent sugar cane; but the French allow none to be planted there, or on St. Vincent's. The enemy had five guns mounted at Rozeau, which served for a protection to their privateers, who fled here when they were pressed by any of our frigates, and if they found a market, sold their prizes without condemnation.

Their governor, Mons. Longpre, acted under a commission from the governor of Martinico. It is a valuable island in itself, and considerable to us, on account of its situation and convenience for watering our squadron upon that station, (see our Vol. for 1759, p. 120.)

ammunition by the French settlements upon the Mississippi *. We have likewise another right of security, of which very little notice has as yet been taken, and which has not, I fear, been properly attended to, otherwise the fortifications of Louisbourg would not have been demolished. What I mean is the privilege which the French got by the treaty of Utrecht, of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the banks of Newfoundland, and of drying their fish upon the western coast of that island. This privilege is now at an end, and I hope, that, for our future security, we will never renew it by any subsequent treaty of peace; for this fishery alone will always furnish them with more and better seamen, than they can have by their trade to their sugar islands, should all of them be restored by any future fatal treaty.

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I know it has been said, that by conquering and resolving to hold all the French possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, we may excite the jealousy of many of the powers of Europe, which might produce a formidable confederacy against us. This, I shall grant, might probably be the consequence of our pursuing success in our German war, and resolving to make great additions to the dominions of our German allies; but I do not think we have occasion to dread this consequence from any thing we can do against France, in any of those

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Can we think that any one of these three powers would refuse getting such a valuable possession, without any risk, and for a small expence?—To them we may grant, we may restore, because we have, at present, no reason to be jealous of their power.—But, to France, never let us grant, never let us restore any thing we can possibly hold.

Ever since we were a nation, we have had reason to be jealous of their power:—We have now more reason than ever:—The dangerous confederacies formed against them, by king William and queen Anne, have taught them how ridiculous it is to aim openly at extending their dominions upon the continent of Europe. In this respect, ever since the treaty of Utrecht, they have carefully avoided making the least incroachment upon any of their neighbours upon the continent:—In all their wars since that time, they have shewn great moderation, by restoring every thing they conquered during the war:—What art, what cunning did they not use, to prevent any jealousy arising from annexing Lorraine to their crown?

—But against this nation they have ever since acted without disguise; and *mirabile dictu*, even with the connivance of some of our ministers:—The whole stream of their politicks and ambition has been directed against this nation singly and alone:—Upon our trade, upon our plantations, in every part of the world, they have been ever since daily incroaching;—sorry I am to say, too long with impunity incroaching.—Well do they know, that no incroachment they can make upon us in those distant parts of the world, will ever rouse our stupid, our ungrateful allies upon the continent of Europe, whom we have so often saved from the open jaws of perdition.—In such circumstances, to such a nation, shall we, upon any foreign considerations, restore, by an inglorious peace, what we have conquered by a glorious war?—Forbid it heaven! forbid it the blood of Wolfe, of Lord Howe, of Gardiner, &c. &c. &c.

Account of Dr. HILL's late Pamphlet, entitled, Cautions against the immoderate Use of Snuff. (See our Vol. for 1738, p. 515, and for 1754, p. 405 and 406.)

THE doctor therein endeavours to prove, that snuff, by corroding the nerves of the nostrils, impairs, and often destroys the sense of smelling; that falling into the mouth the saliva becomes tinged by it, and the acrimony of the tobacco so much injures the nerves of the tongue, that the flavour of fruits and the more delicate foods cannot be perceived; that some of the fluid which the glands of the nose naturally discharge, will be drawn, tinged by snuff, with the saliva of the mouth, into the stomach, and tobacco being a narcotic, will bring on all the mischiefs that attend a bad digestion; that the œsophagus, the passage from the mouth, to the stomach, while it receives the virtues of the saliva impregnated with snuff, may, at some time, retain a portion of it, which by irritating the nerves will occasion an inflammation that no hand can reach. That the acrimony of snuff is able to produce, in those parts with which it comes in contact, dangerous swellings, and excrescences; and that there is great reason to believe that polypusses in the nose are occasioned by snuff. The author relates a case of a person who took a great deal of snuff, and died famished, a disorder in the throat hindering his swallowing. On opening his body, there was found a polypus in his throat which filled up the whole passage.

The doctor endeavours further to shew, that snuff, by causing indigestion, lays a foundation for the worst disorders; hence immediately arise wind, yawning, belching, and continual sickness and vomiting; and that if it reduce corpulence, it is by spoiling the digestion. He adds, that in some persons it evidently dulls the apprehension, and by a long course brings on stupidity, and, as it were, a lethargy of the mind; and that if any should object that snuff assists, instead of impairing, the imagination, its effects in quickening the imagination are like that of a glass of spirituous liquors in giving cheerfulness, it is a false fire in both; it is most perceived by those who are least accustomed to the thing; and use wears it off.

Since the Publication of the Doctor's Pamphlet, the following Paragraph appeared in Owen's Weekly Chronicle.

"A clergyman, a few miles from London, who styles himself our constant reader, desires to inform the publick, that he has 334 parishioners, who have taken snuff from 1 to upwards of 70 years, some of whom are near 90 years of age; and 111 men who constantly chew tobacco; and yet not one of

them now has, or ever had, a polypus in his nose."

Pondicherry is the most eminent factory belonging to the French East-India company, situate on the Coromandel coast in Asia, and remarkable for a strong fort. It was taken by the Dutch from Batavia in 1690, but restored by the treaty of Ryswick. In 1748 admiral Boscawen besieged it, but by reason of the periodical rains he was obliged to abandon it. It lies 60 miles South of Fort St. George, and is about four leagues round, had a governor or director-general, with a council and garrison, and several other factories subject to it. The natives are very black, have handsome features a complacency in their looks, and fine lively eyes, with hair growing to their waists. There is a constant supply of French jesuits to convert the Pagahs, (see Pondicherry in our *General Index*, and the plan in the Vol. for 1759, p. 264; also p. 383.)

Dominico, which Sir James Douglas and lord Rollo have taken possession of, (see p. 386.) is an island which lies midway between Guadaloupe and Martinico; its length is, from north to south, about twenty-five miles; its breadth about six or seven miles. Prince Rupert's bay lies to the North-West; it is large, and convenient for wooding and watering. Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle stopt here, with all his fleet, in his way to Carthage; at this place also lord Cathcart, commander in chief of the land forces of that expedition, died in his passage out.

Rozeau, towards the South-west of the island, is the chief settlement; here are three or four watering places, and as it lies within ten leagues of Martinico, might be a very convenient place, for those ships stationed to the leeward of that island, to wood and water at. There are on the island, about 700 men, able to bear arms, about 3000 white inhabitants, and about 7000 Negroes. There are some of the Caribbee Indians towards the windward side, but the French despise them and keep them under. The whole island is well watered. The French cultivated on it great quantities of coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The soil in many places is very rich, and would produce excellent sugar cane; but the French allow none to be planted there, or on St. Vincent's. The enemy had five guns mounted at Rozeau, which served for a protection to their privateers, who fled here when they were pressed by any of our frigates, and if they found a market, sold their prizes without condemnation.

Their governor, Mons. Longpre, acted under a commission from the governor of Martinico. It is a valuable island in itself, and considerable to us, on account of its situation and convenience for watering our Squadron upon that station, (see our Vol. for 1759, p. 120.)

A List of our East-India Company's present Forts and Factories, with their Situation and Description.

IN the viceroyalty of Bengal, to which are, or ought to be ^a subject, the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixá.

Fort William, in the City of Calcutta. Is the presidency, or chief settlement of the company, in the viceroyalty, and stands upon the east side of the right branch of the river Ganges.

Moorshedabad, or Mersudabad. Is the usual residence of the viceroy, or subah, situated between the two branches of that river, about 60 miles below where the river divides itself into two branches.

Patna. The chief market for saltpetre, stands upon the same river, about 150 miles above where it divides itself.

Dacca, or Daka. Stands upon the east side of the left branch of the said river, about 60 miles above its mouth, or influx into the bay of Bengal.

Luckipore, or Juckidore. An inland factory in Bengal.

Bulrangurry, or Balasor. In Orixá, near the mouth of the river Ganga; a famous road, where ships bound up the Ganges usually take in their pilots.

Negrais. A little island, near Negrais Point, on the coast of the kingdom of Pegu, and east side of the bay of Bengal, under the said presidency at Fort William.

In the viceroyalty of the Decan, to which are, or ought to be subject, the provinces of Golconda, the Carnatic, Malabar, and, in short, the greatest part of the large peninsula, lying between the two famous rivers, Ganges and Indus.

And, First, upon the east side of the said peninsula, commonly called the coast of Coromandel, all under the direction of the presidency at Madras.

Visagapatam. Upon the said coast, and on the frontier between Golconda and Orixá.

Masulipatam. A city upon the same coast, farther south.

Fort St. George, in the City of Madras. Is the presidency upon this coast.

Arcot. An inland city, west of Madras.

Wandivash. An inland place, south of Arcot.

Carangoly. A coast town.

Alamparva. A coast town, about 60 miles south of Madras.

Pamucol, or Perumal. An inland city, well fortified in the Indian manner, west of the former.

Pondicherry. The chief French settlement, just taken by us.

Fort St. David's. Lately demolished by the French.

Davecotab. A coast town, south of St. David's.

Carical. A French settlement lately re- by us.

Trichinopoly. An inland city, west of Calicut, well fortified in the Indian manner.

A Secondly, Upon the west side of the peninsula, commonly called the Malabar Coast, all under the direction of the presidency at Bombay, or rather Surat.

Anjengo. About 35 miles north of Cape Morin, at the south end of the said peninsula.

B **Tellicberry.** Near 200 miles north of the mer, and a little to the north of Calicut. **Onor.** About the same distance north of Calicut.

Carwar. About 40 miles south of Goa, Portuguese chief settlement.

Bombay. A small island upon the north part of this coast, strongly fortified, wholly possessed by us, the president at being always governor of it.

Surat. A rich trading city, about 60 miles north of Bombay upon this coast, where the presidency had formerly only a fine presented of the Mogul; but we have lately obliged to make ourselves masters of the city.

D **Scindy, or Tatta.** Near the mouth of the Indus, called Sindi, by the natives.

In the large Island of SUMATRA.

Fort Marlborough. Upon the south-west end and near the south-east end of the island, a presidency under whose direction the factories on this island, but the factory lately demolished, and the factory plundered by the French.

Moccomogo. Upon the same coast, about 10 miles to the north-west of the former.

Nattal, Tapanooly. Both upon the same coast, but further to the north-west.

Upon the South Coast of CHINA.

Kanton. Is, at present, the only port of call frequented by European ships.

N. B. We could not spare room for these places in our Map, without leaving others of greater note in history; but their position in the Map may be nearly guessed at, as we could not extend our Map so far to the east to include the few following places.

Gombroon. At the mouth of the great river, in Persia.

Mocbo. On the Red Sea, in Arabia, near the Strait of Babelmandel.

H **St. Helena.** An island, in the middle of the Ethiopian sea, and many leagues from the coast of Africa, strongly fortified, and wholly possessed by us.

Longitude East from London.

77 25

82 25

87 25

92 25

97 25



E A S T E R N

Equinoctial Line

O R

I N D I A N O C E A N

Longitude East from Ferro.

85 90 95 100 105 110 115

The History of the last Session of last Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 18, 1760, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

THE last parliament having been, from time to time, prorogued to the 18th of September last, it was, on that day, prorogued to the 13th of November following, and notice given, as usual, by proclamation, that it was on that day to sit for the dispatch of business; but his late majesty having departed this life, on the 25th of October, the parliament thereupon met the next day, in pursuance of the act, 6th year of queen Anne's reign, chap. 7th, and was, by his present majesty's command, prorogued to the 18th of the said month of November, when his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Magazine, for last year, p. 599.

It being now a new reign, all the members of both houses were, by law, obliged again to take the oaths, before they could proceed to business; which the house of lords proceeded to do, as soon as his majesty had retired; and such of them as were present, having taken the oaths, a bill for a new law was read, and ordered to be read a second time, according to the usual form. After which the lord keeper reported his majesty's speech, and an address being, according to order, drawn up and agreed to, it was presented the next day, and was as follows:

The humble Address of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

On this first occasion of approaching your royal person, permit us to express our unfeigned sorrow for the severe and shocking loss, which not only this nation, but all Europe, has sustained, in the sudden death of our late excellent and most gracious sovereign, your majesty's illustrious Grandfather. The long experience which we had of his royal virtues, the benignity of his government, and his careful care of our laws and liberties,

July, 1761.

not interrupted in any one instance, during the course of so many years, demand from us the most grateful acknowledgments; and will make his memory as dear to us, as the height and splendor to which he had raised the greatness of these kingdoms, will render it glorious to all posterity.

Such a loss could only be repaired by your majesty. And at the same time that we condole with your majesty on this melancholy event, we beg leave to offer you our most sincere congratulations on your happy accession to the throne. As your majesty is the rightful and immediate inheritor of his crown, you are so of those virtues with which he adorned it; and which promise a continuation of the same blessings to these kingdoms. It fills our minds with inexpressible joy, to see the pleasing hopes we had conceived from your many princely and amiable endowments, and the early demonstrations of your affection to this country, so fully verified in your first declarations to your parliament.

We are penetrated with the condescending and endearing manner, in which your majesty has expressed your satisfaction in having received your birth and education amongst us. What a lustre does it cast upon the name of Briton, when you, Sir, are pleased to esteem it amongst your glories!

The several paternal assurances which your majesty has vouchsafed to give us, speak your resolution to be the common father of your people. No stronger proof can be given of it, than by adopting this undeniable maxim, That their love is the best security of your throne. From this principle will naturally flow the strictest adherence to our excellent constitution in church and state; and the maintenance of that surest cement of the protestant interest in these kingdoms, the toleration: And we cannot but applaud your majesty's wisdom and piety, in making the encouragement of true religion and virtue, one of the great foundations of your government.

We adore the goodness of Providence, in the signal successes with which we have been blessed this last summer. The reduction

X x

duction of the extensive province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is an event of the highest importance in every view; and it is no small addition to the glory resulting from it, to have shewn, that where the British arms carry conquest, they carry protection.

We look upon the great advantages gained in the East-Indies, as highly beneficial to the trade of these kingdoms. And we have the justest sense of the happy consequences derived to the operations of Great-Britain in particular, as well as to the common cause in general, from the wise conduct of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. After what the enemy had before experienced from his abilities, we are not surprized that they should not come to a decisive engagement.

The magnanimity and perseverance of the king of Prussia, will not only be the admiration of the present age, but of posterity; and the noble stand made, and the victories obtained, by that prince, must be the strongest motives to the powers engaged against him, to concur in the proper measures to restore the tranquility of Europe.

The judicious sentiments, which your majesty has declared to us, concerning your royal navy, and the commerce of your subjects, are truly worthy of a British monarch, resolved to improve our natural strength, and most valuable resources. The weakening of the French force by sea, to so great a degree, and the low state to which their trade is reduced, we esteem amongst the most solid benefits accruing to this nation from the expensive efforts made this war.

Your majesty's regard for publick merit shines forth in the generous notice, which you are pleased to take, of the valour and intrepidity of your officers and forces, by sea and land. They are equally conducive to the safety and glory of our country; and your gracious acceptance of the service of the militia, as being useful in the present arduous conjuncture, will be a great encouragement to their zeal.

At the same time that we thankfully acknowledge your majesty's tender consideration for your people, in your wishes to have found your kingdoms in full peace, we cannot but admire your wisdom in the comprehensive sense you have expressed, of the causes and necessity of the present war. We are convinced that your majesty's humane disposition makes you lament the calamities of it; whilst your

greatness of mind has determined you to pursue it with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, so desirable, not only to your own subjects, but to all Europe. Animated by that duty which we owe your majesty, and by our zeal for

A the honour and interest of these kingdoms, we give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we will cheerfully support you in prosecuting the war; assist the king of Prussia, and the rest of your allies; and heartily concur in all such measures, as shall be necessary for the defence of your majesty and your dominions, and for the other national and important ends which you have so fully laid before us.

The anxiety, which your majesty has so early declared, for the uncommon burdens of your people, demands our sincere thanks. Your tender concern will be an inducement to bear them the more cheerfully, and a pledge to your faithful subjects, that they shall be relieved from them as soon as the publick security will, in sound policy, admit.

C These many and eminent proofs of your majesty's goodness, and of your fixed attention to our happiness, call upon us for the warmest returns of duty, gratitude, and affection, to your sacred person and government. Our loyalty and fidelity are inviolable. Our resolution to maintain your undoubted title to this imperial crown, and the protestant succession in your illustrious house, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, is never to be shaken. Happy shall we be in every instance, whereby we may be able to contribute to the glory, prosperity, and ease of your reign. Your majesty's prudence, and the benevolence of your royal heart, have pointed out to us the most agreeable means of promoting these ends, by so strongly inculcating the continuance of that union and good harmony, which subsist amongst your people. In doing this, your majesty has set an inviting and powerful example to all your subjects, which we are determined to follow, by performing every thing on our part, to strengthen and improve this happy situation."

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks, for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than your unanimous concurrence in the several weighty matters which I laid before you. The assurances you give me of your fidelity and affection to my person

and government, and of your zeal for the true interest of your country, and for the support of my allies, afford me the highest satisfaction; and will have the best effect both at home and abroad. It shall be my constant endeavour to answer the expectations which you have formed of my reign."

The members of the house of commons proceeded likewise to take the oaths, as soon as they had returned to their own house, which they continued doing that whole day and the next, and part of the 20th; on which day, after all the members present, and likewise those returned upon new writs, had taken the oaths, a bill for the more effectual preventing clandestine outlawries was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and then Mr. Speaker reported his majesty's speech, whereupon an address was, according to order, drawn up, and being that very day agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, was presented on the 21st, and was as followeth:

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, approach your royal presence, to express the deepest sense of the great and severe loss, which your majesty, and these kingdoms, have sustained by the death of your majesty's royal grandfather, our late most excellent sovereign; the memory of whose just and prosperous reign will be held in reverence by latest posterity.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne, the only consideration that can alleviate our grief for such a loss. The knowledge of your majesty's royal virtues, wisdom, and firmness, opens to your faithful subjects the fairest prospect for their future happiness at home, and for the continuance of that weight and influence of your majesty's crown abroad, so essentially necessary, in this arduous and critical conjuncture, for the preservation of that system, upon which the liberties of Europe depend.

We return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and acknowledge, with the liveliest sentiments of duty, gratitude, and exultation of mind, those most affecting and animating words of our most gracious sovereign, That, born and edu-

cated in this country, he glories in the name of Briton. And we offer to your majesty the full tribute of our hearts, for the warm expressions of your truly royal and tender affection towards your people. We venerate, and confide in, those sacred assurances of your majesty's firm and invariable resolution, to adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent constitution in church and state; to maintain the toleration inviolate; and to protect your faithful subjects in that greatest of human blessings, the secure enjoyment of their religious and civil rights.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the various successes, which, under the protection of God, have attended the British arms, during the last summer; particularly in the reduction of the city of Montreal, and the entire province of Canada; a conquest equally important and glorious, achieved with intrepidity, and closed with humanity, the genuine attributes of that British spirit, which, under the benign auspices of your majesty, will, we trust, continue, by the divine assistance, to give additional lustre to the arms of Great-Britain.

This valuable and extensive acquisition, joined to the signal advantages gained in the East-Indies; the flourishing state of our commerce; the respectable condition of your majesty's navy, by which the remains of the enemy's fleet continue blocked up in their harbours, whilst their trade is almost annihilated; are considerations, which fill our hearts with the most pleasing hopes, that your majesty will be thereby enabled to prosecute this just and necessary war, to that great and desirable object of establishing, in conjunction with your allies, a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

We see, with the greatest pleasure, that the progress of the French armies in Germany, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, has been stopt, and, to the honour of your majesty's arms, their attempts hitherto baffled, by the wise and able conduct of his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

When we consider the stupendous efforts made, in every campaign, by your majesty's great ally the king of Prussia, the defeat of the Austrians in Silesia, and that recent and glorious victory obtained over the army commanded by marshal Daun, we cannot sufficiently admire the invincible constancy of mind, and inexhaustible resources of genius, displayed by

that magnanimous monarch, to whom the most dangerous and difficult situations have only administered fresh occasions for glory.

Our most dutiful acknowledgments are due to your majesty, for the mention, which you have so graciously made, of the distinguished valour and intrepidity of your officers and forces at sea and land, and for the declaration of your majesty's constant resolution to encourage and reward such merit; and we return our most humble thanks to your majesty, for your favourable acceptance of the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture.

We assure your majesty, that your faithful commons, thoroughly sensible of this important crisis, and desirous, with the divine assistance, to render your majesty's reign successful and glorious in war, happy and honourable in peace, (the natural return of a grateful people to a gracious and affectionate sovereign) will concur in such measures, as shall be requisite for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war; and that we will cheerfully and speedily grant such supplies, as shall be found necessary for that purpose, and for the support of the king of Prussia, and the rest of your majesty's allies; firmly relying on your majesty's wisdom, goodness, and justice, that they will be applied in such a manner, as will most effectually answer the ends for which they are granted, and with the utmost economy that the nature of such great and extensive operations will allow; and that we will make such an adequate provision for your majesty's civil government, as may be sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of your crown, with all proper and becoming lustre.

Your majesty's faithful commons approach your royal person, with hearts penetrated by the warmest and liveliest sense of your unbounded tenderness and concern for the welfare of your people; and rejoicing at the high satisfaction your majesty takes in the union which so universally prevails throughout your kingdoms: A deep sense of that national strength and prosperity, visibly derived from this salutary source, and, above all, your majesty's approbation of that happy union, and the natural disposition and wish of your royal heart to cement and promote it, are the strongest incentives to concord, and the surest pledge of its duration. The first resolution, which your

majesty has declared, to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue, will, we doubt not, prove the best means of drawing down the favour of God upon a dutiful and united nation: And we shall never cease devoutly to offer up our ardent vows to the divine Providence, that, as a recompence for these royal virtues, your majesty may reign in the hearts of a free and happy people, and that they, excited by your majesty's benevolent care to discharge your royal function, and animated by gratitude for the enjoyment of so many blessings, may make the due return, by a constant obedience to your laws, and by the most steady attachment and loyalty to your person and government."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

"I return you my cordial thanks for this most dutiful and affectionate address, and for your warm expressions of fidelity to my person, and attention to the honour and dignity of my crown.

The unanimous assurances, that you will make effectual and speedy provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the support of my allies, yield me the truest satisfaction, and will, I trust, prove the happy means of reducing the enemy to the terms of a just and honourable peace. With such zeal and harmony among my people, I have only to implore the continuance of the divine blessings on their generous efforts, and on my ardent endeavours for the permanent felicity of my loving subjects."

Which answer being reported to the house, on the 22d, it was resolved *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return the most humble thanks of that house to his majesty, for his most gracious answer to their address; and it was ordered, that this *new* address should be presented by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

As soon as the commons had agreed to their said *first* address, it was ordered, that his majesty's most gracious speech should be taken into consideration the next morning; and accordingly, on the 21st, even before they had established the orders and resolutions, always renewed at the beginning of every session, the house proceeded to take the said speech into consideration; whereupon, a motion was made, That a supply be granted to his majesty, and it

was resolved, that the house would, the next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that motion. Accordingly, as soon as the house had agreed to their said *second address*, it resolved itself into the said committee; and the resolution they had come A to, being reported on the 24th, it was agreed to, *nem. con.* viz. That a supply be granted to his majesty; presently after

which, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 26th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty.

Thus the committee of supply was established, and it was continued to the 6th of March, 1761, in which time it came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house as follow, viz.

NOVEMBER 27.

1. That, for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, there be granted to his majesty, during his life, such a revenue as, together with the annuities payable by virtue of any acts of parliament, made in the reign of his late majesty king George II. (of blessed memory) out of the hereditary civil list revenues, shall amount to the clear yearly sum of 800000*l.* to commence from the demise of his said late majesty —

£. s. d.

2. That the said revenue, for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, be charged upon, and made payable out of, the aggregate fund.

3. That the several revenues, which were payable to his said late majesty, during his life, and had continuance to the time of his demise (other than such payments as were charged upon, and issuing out of, the aggregate fund) be granted and continued, from the time of the said demise, to his present majesty, during his life; and the produce of the said revenues, together with the produce of the hereditary revenues, which were settled, or appointed to be, towards the support of the household of his said late majesty, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, be, during the said term, carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund.

4. That 70000 men be employed for the sea service, for 1761, including 18355 marines.

5. That a sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per man per month, be allowed, for maintaining them for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service — — — — —

3640000 0 0

NOVEMBER 29.

1. That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and 4008 invalids, amounting to 64971 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of 1761.

2. That, for the charge of the said number of men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces, in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1761, there be granted a sum, not exceeding* — — — — —

1576985 10 7

3. That, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons, in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies; and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1761 — — — — —

843756 12 9

4. That, for defraying the charge of three regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America, for 1761 — — — — —

22179 0 0

5. That, for the pay of the general, and general staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals for his majesty's land forces, for 1761 — — — — —

72896 14 2

6. That, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia, of the several counties in South Britain, and of the fencible men of Argyleshire, and of lord Sutherland's battalion of highlanders, in North Britain, for 122 days, from 25 December, 1760, to 25 April, 1761, both days inclusive — — — — —

140358 19 4

7. That, * *These words, in Italicks, are to be repeated at the end of almost every resolution.*

7. That, upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing
for the embodied militia, for 1761 — — —

£. s. d.
56568 15 2

2712745 12 0

DECEMBER 2.

1. That, for the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ser-
vice, for 1761 — — —

302267 9 2

2. That, for defraying the extraordinary expence of services
performed, by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not pro-
vided for by parliament, in 1760 — — —

426449 4 9

728716 13 11

DECEMBER 9.

1. That, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-
officers, for 1761 — — —

258624 7 10

2. That, for completing the works of the hospital for sick and
wounded seamen, at Haslar, near Gosport — — —

7130 0 0

3. That, towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick
and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1761 — — —

10000 0 0

4. That, for the charge of transport service, between the 1st of
October, 1759, and the 30th of September, 1760, including the ex-
pence of victualling his majesty's land forces within the said time—

479035 19 2

5. That, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the
navy — — —

1000000 0 0

6. That, towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his
majesty's ships, for 1761 — — —

200000 0 0

1954790 7 0

DECEMBER 11.

1. That, to enable his majesty to discharge the like sum, raised
in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and
charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this session

1000000 0 0

2. That, to be applied towards the improving, widening, and
enlarging, the passage over and through London-Bridge — — —

15000 0 0

1015000 0 0

DECEMBER 15.

That, to enable his majesty to pay off, and discharge, such Ex-
chequer bills, as were made out before the 11th of December, 1760,
by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intitled,
An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain Sum of Money,
towards paying off, and discharging, the Debt of the Navy, &c. and
charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this session

1232000 0 0

DECEMBER 16.

1. That, for defraying the charge of 39773 men of the troops of
Hanover, Wolfenbottle, Saxe-Gotha, and count of Buckeburg,
together with that of general and staff-officers, actually employed
against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia,
from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December, 1761, both inclusive, to
be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay
of the Hessian forces, now in the service of Great-Britain; the
said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and
the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the
commander in chief of the said forces — — —

463874 19 1

2. That, for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot,
together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hos-
pital, and officers and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the
troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-
Britain, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December,
1761, both days inclusive; together with the subsidy for the said
time, pursuant to treaty — — —

268360 8 8

3. The

£. s. d.

3. That, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from 1 January, 1761, to 31 December following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty —

147071 5 2

4. That, for defraying the charge of 1205 cavalry, and 2208 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December, 1761, both days inclusive; together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

57798 16 0

5. That, to make good a deficiency in the sum, voted last session of parliament, for the charge of the troops of Brunswick, to 24 December, 1760 — — —

2569 10 0

6. That, for defraying the charge of five battalions, serving with his majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December, 1761, both days inclusive — — —

25504 5 2

7. That, for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 19th of November, 1760, and not provided for by parliament — — —

1167903 12 6

8. That, upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his majesty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand — — —

1000000 0 0

 3133082 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

DECEMBER 23.

That, to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded 12 December, 1760 — — —

670000 0 0

Total of the supplies granted before Christmas—15886335 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

That is to say, within one month after the first estimates or accounts were laid before the house; which shews how distinctly and clearly all our publick estimates and accounts must be drawn up, as gentlemen may so easily, and so quickly satisfy themselves, of the justice and necessity of every demand made by our ministers, let their demands be ever so extraordinary; for we cannot suppose, that the representatives of the people will ever agree to any demand made by the ministers of the crown, until after they have strictly examined every article of the estimate or account, upon which the demand is founded.

Then, as to the supplies granted after Christmas, they were agreed to as follows:

JANUARY 15, 1761.

1. That, to replace to the sinking fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1760, of the several duties on malt, granted by an act 33 Geo. II. to answer annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per cent.* charged thereupon — — —

49424 0 0

2. That, to replace to the sinking fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1760, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund, by an act 31 Geo. II. for paying annuities, at the Bank of England, in respect of five millions, borrowed towards the supply for 1758 — — —

72011 6 11

3. That,

3. That, to replace to the sinking fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of January, 1760, of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, to answer annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent. charged thereupon, by an act of 32 Geo. IIId.

L. s. d.

5969 12 9

127404 19 8

JANUARY 20.

1. That, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour, and strenuous efforts, of the respective provinces, shall be thought, by his majesty, to merit

200000 0 0

2. That, upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of colonel Adlercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now in Ireland

20000 0 0

3. That, upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, for 1761

34854 9 2

4. That, for allowances to the several officers, and private gentlemen, of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1761

2973 19 2

5. That, for paying pensions to the widows of such reduced officers and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay, in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1761

1912 0 0

6. That, upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1761

18360 2 11

7. That, upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia, for 1761

10595 12 9

8. That, upon account, for the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incident expences attending the same, from 24 June, 1760, to 24 June, 1761

4057 10 0

292763 14 0

JANUARY 22.

That, for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, from 20 November, 1760, to 24 December following, and not provided for by parliament

993844 4 4

JANUARY 29.

1. That, to enable his majesty to pay off and discharge, such Exchequer bills, as have been made out since the 10th of December, 1760, by virtue of an act of last session, for paying off the navy-debt (before-mentioned) and charged upon the first aids or supplies, to be granted in this session

268000 0 0

2. That, for defraying the charges of his majesty's mints, and the coinage of gold and silver monies, and other incident charges of the mints, and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and silver to be coined, a revenue, not exceeding 15000l. per annum, be made up, settled, and secured, for seven years, from 1 March, 1761, and until the end of the first session of parliament then next ensuing

15000 0 0

283000 0 0

12 FEBRUARY

L. s. d.

FEBRUARY 9.

1. That, upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-Hospital, to maintain and educate such children as were received into the said hospital, on or before the 25th of March, 1760, from 31 December, 1760, exclusive, to 31 December, 1761, inclusive; and that the said sum be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever

44197 10 0

2. That, to be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort of Annamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

13000 0 0

57197 10 0

FEBRUARY 17.

That, for discharging the extraordinary expences, not provided for by parliament, of bread, forage, and firewood, furnished by the chancery of war, at Hanover, in the years 1757 and 1758, to the Hessian and Prussian forces, acting in the army in Germany

336479 14 1 1

FEBRUARY 18.

1. That, for the difference between the pay of major-general Anstruther's regiment of foot, on the British establishment, and the sum paid by Ireland for the said regiment, from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December, 1761, both days inclusive, being 365 days; and of several augmentations to his majesty's forces, since the estimates for the year 1761 were presented to parliament, from the respective times of the commencement of their establishment, to the 24th of December, 1761, inclusive

22361 11 8

2. That, in addition to the sum of 140,358l. 19s. 4d. already granted, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, &c. from 25 December, 1760, to 24 December, 1761, both days inclusive, being 365 days

298668 9 10

321030 1 6

FEBRUARY 19.

That, upon account, for paying and discharging the debts and wadsett sums, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the lands and estate, which became forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of Simon, lord Lovat, or so much of the said debts and sums, as shall be remaining unsatisfied, according to the several decrees in that behalf, respectively made by the lords of session, in Scotland, and pursuant to an act of 25 Geo. II. intitled, *An Act for annexing, &c.*

38553 12 1 1

FEBRUARY 23.

1. That, to make good the deficiency of the grants, for the service of 1760

89510 12 11

2. That, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia, now unembodied, for one year, beginning 25 March, 1761

70000 0 0

159510 12 11

MARCH 7.

1. That, upon account, to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1761; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint, or defeat, any enterprizes or designs of the enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

1000000 0 0

July, 1761.

Y y

2. That,

2. That, on account, towards assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour, in money, to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty: — — — — —

£. s. d.
120000 0 0

1120000 0 0

Total of the supplies granted after Christmas— 3729784 8 9
before Christmas— 15886335 11 0

Sum total of the supplies granted in the last session of the last parliament — — — — — 19616119 19 9

[To be continued in our next.]

To EVANGELICUS.

S I R,

YOU are pleased to say my answer, p. 132, indicates neither a man of temper, judgment, or ingenuity. In support of which heavy charge, you have not quoted one *indecent* sentence; neither have you pointed out any *absurdity*, or proved *one jot of false, insincere dealing*, throughout my dispute with you. Perhaps your own heat, and fiery zeal, may operate upon you, like the fumes of liquor upon some drunkard, possessing his intoxicated brain, that he sees every man inebriated, though the drunkenness centers with himself, not the object. That which you call the principal point in dispute, I never looked upon in that light; though you, being now driven from all your other imaginary strong holds, think proper to take shelter under it, as your last shift. This point, so important with you, is, "How can he, in any construction of law and reason, be said to receive the communion, who will not allow himself to be a member of Christ; to be a Christian? Or, what is the obligation of an oath taken upon the holy evangelists, when the party who swears, disclaims their authority, if not denies their existence? Can this practice be reconciled to godly sincerity, or even moral honesty?"

To this, you say, I have not made one *single syllable of reply*, though I modestly recommended you to counsel, learned in the law, as the most proper persons to solve that point: To give you all the satisfaction I can, I must beg leave to decompose your mixed question, of law and divinity. First, respecting the law: Our former legislators thought proper to enact, "That all persons, previous to their entering upon publick offices, should receive

the sacrament, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England: Whosoever, therefore, complies with this injunction, in the manner and form prescribed, fulfils the letter of the law. Whatever heartburnings the orthodox priest may entertain against the heterodox notions of the communicant, he has no power to prevent his voluntary conformity to the law. Having settled this point of law, I must next inform you, that plain, simple, honest reason, has nothing to do with it. Had reason been consulted, and superstition disregarded, the mighty point you are so anxious about, would never have existed; therefore, if unprejudiced, disinterested reason be now attended to, it will be found, *the sooner that law is abrogated, the better*; it being universally acknowledged, it has kept many a conscientious, honest man, from serving his king and country, who could not sport with things *he esteemed sacred, or make religious performances a footstool to temporal promotions*. Whereas, it never could exclude either hypocrites or knaves of any sort, who can swallow any thing for their own emolument. And even against a Deist's exercising the office of a magistrate, it could be no security at all; because, he looking upon it as nothing else than an act of superstition turned into a civil act, by the legislative authority, conforms to the ceremony, for the same reason that he goes to the Commons to prove a will, or to obtain a licence of marriage; the law having made the steps necessary. Godly sincerity is out of the question with him, and only concerns those people who place either a merit or demerit in the ceremony; some people making it a great point of conscience to receive the sacrament frequently, each according to their respective *modes*, and yet scrupulous

scrupulous of one another's method of receiving it; others counting it an *un-christian ceremony*, and a sin to receive it at all.

If you will flatly deny that you was the answerer of your own query, I will readily give up that *poor triumph*. But, while you suppose it true, so will I; and further agree with you, that there is no impropriety in assuming names of our own choosing, to write under, or in proposing a problem, and answering it ourselves, *after waiting a proper time for the determination of the publick*; but there is some difference between an innocent, useful, mathematical problem, and an invidious, calumnious aspersion, thrown out by way of query, in one character, and answered by the same person, under another name; without waiting for an *unprejudiced* answer from the *unbiased* publick.

I did not tell you that I am a gentleman, or a scholar; but you have exhibited no proofs to the contrary, excepting your *ipse dixit*: Of the force and candour of your reasoning, as well as mine, the impartial readers are the only proper judges; to whose determination I most heartily submit, without anticipating their opinion in favour of myself, or against you; only would offer one hint towards facilitating the candid reader's decision, viz. to leave out of your performances, all railing accusations against the Deists, the atheistical magistrates, and me, and then see what *fair reasoning*, and *sound cool, argument* is left: I am willing to undergo the same scrutiny.

To your queries, I answer.

1. That God is most certainly wiser than man.
2. That he must know what worship is most agreeable to himself, also what other actions are agreeable to him.
3. That every revelation, or discovery, which comes from God, is certainly beneficial to man.
4. Your fourth query is *unfair*, unless you had complied with my former request, by explaining what sort of Christianity you mean: You have not yet thought proper to disclaim *Popish Christianity*, though I touched you there in my last; and as you seem to sit quiet with it, and the greater part of the Christian world profess it; if I must take Christianity by the bulk, I say *Popish Christianity* bears innumerable marks of fraud, imposture, and chicanery; yet they plead all the

genuine marks of a true religion, which came from God.

5. For the same reason I decline answering your 5th query, about the Christian religion, while undefined by you.

6. It becomes not man to invent, or devise, a rule of life for himself: That is the sole prerogative of the creator to prescribe; it is our wisdom to understand this rule, and our exact obedience thereto, is the perfection of our nature, and our happiness.

7. The same answer serves your 7th query, being dependent on the 6th.

8. To your 8th query I will subscribe, provided you will substitute the words *crafty priests*, instead of *philosophers*.

9. It is an act of *condescension*, for the offended party to propose terms of reconciliation.

10. As God is holy, just, good, and merciful, men, *judging rationally*, could never suppose him more *revengeful* and *implacable* than themselves. As to pardoning crimes of every nature, even upon a *refusal and repetition of the same crimes*; nay, even the certainty of a *glorious reward*, it is a paradox of your proposing, which justifies my query: What gospel, what Christianity, do you hold forth? Is it a *general indulgence to sin during life*?

11. Christianity is not answerable for the crimes it forbids, more than any other system.

12. The Indian speech seems to have been the language of sensible, honest men, in all ages, and every country: That the vulgar throng have not been brought to so right a way of thinking, is, in a great measure, owing to the *indefatigable industry of self-interested priests, assisted by false prophets*, who have found their account, in tutoring the multitude, and keeping them ignorant.

Upon the whole, the supreme Being, who does nothing without design, order, and excellent oeconomy, certainly did not make man an exception from the rest of his fair creation, by giving existence to such a numerous race, (not inconsiderable) without a wise and good end; or furnishing the means requisite, towards accomplishing the same. It became, therefore, his infinite wisdom, to plan a rule of conduct, and his power, to enforce it, upon the minds of those beings whom he dignified with the rank of free agency.

The rule worthy of so glorious an author, may safely be supposed endowed with the following inseparable properties.

1. It must be *clear, positive, and conspicuous*; not *ambiguous, contradictory, or uncertain*, subject to different or opposite meanings and explanations.

2. It must be *uniform, permanent, and everlasting*.

3. It must be *general and universal, accessible and familiar*, to the capacity of the whole race of the human kind, whose obedience it requires. To deny this, is to impeach, not only the *wisdom and goodness*, but also the *equity*, of the great legislator.

4. It must be *obvious and self-evident*; the *knowledge of it attainable, without deep study, and great learning, or understanding many languages*; therefore, it must speak every *language and dialect*; because, by far the greater number of men (and more women) are born, and continue their whole life-time, under circumstances amounting to an impossibility of attaining those qualifications. And, if it spoke only one language, which was to be translated, how could the poor vulgar be secured against mistranslation, misinterpretations, interpolations, and mutilations; circumstances wholly dependent on the *abilities and integrity* of the translators, transcribers, &c. all, or any of which, break the chain of perfection, the tenth, or ten thousandth part of which is alike.

If, from the chain, one single link you strike, Tenth, or ten thousandth breaks the chain alike.

This rule must likewise be adequate to the purpose thereof; that is, the observation of it, must render the agent *acceptable* to the great creator, by answering the wise end of his creating him; which must unavoidably terminate in the most perfect felicity of the agent, that his nature can admit of.

That the good, the wise, and perfect creator, has beneficently given his creature, man, a rule of life thus constituted, every way answerable to the foregoing description, I take the liberty to assert; but, for the present, leave you to guess, or find it out, if you can. In a future essay, *De servatore*, I may point it out expressly, with some arguments to enforce it.

Mean time, I hope every unprejudiced reader will be convinced, that I have a sincere regard and desire for the glory of

God, and the good of my brethren and sisters of the human kind, without exception.

I am, SIR, Your friend, and well-wisher,

PHILANTHROPOS.
To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Live in a neighbourhood much infested with the Methodists; a race of men, which seem to bear a near resemblance to the new species of rats; or amphibious creatures, between the church and the conventicle, as those animals are between land and water, making settlements in every part of the country, devouring the fruits of the earth; they drive the simple folk from that necessary business, which God and nature designed them

for, to the great loss, if not the total ruin of their families, fill men's heads with doubts and fears, and empty their pockets of their money.

But why should industry be discouraged, when the wise and good God ordained, that every man should have his particular calling, and

should labour in it too; should assiduously follow it.

The apostle commands us not to be slothful in business. Our Saviour condemns the slothful, unprofitable servant, to outward darkness. St. Paul says,

that the man who neglects the care of his business and family, is so far from being a religious man, that he hath no religion at all.

He that provideth not for his own, is worse than an infidel. Solomon also assures us, that drowsiness will cover a man with rags.

The wise man sends the sluggard for instruction to the common school of nature, to the very insects of

the earth. Go to the ant, says he, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man.

You see, this is the direction of inspired wisdom, or that it is religion as well as prudence, or be industrious and provident.

Most plain is it, from the word of God itself, that we must employ human prudence, as well as rely upon divine providence.

God has said, in scripture, to feed the young

vens that call upon him. But how does
 God feed them? Not by pouring down
 meat into their mouths. It is enough,
 that God furnishes means to accomplish
 the end, that he provides plenty and va-
 riety of things for their support and sub-
 sistence; but, were not the old ravens to
 take much pains, flying here and there in
 quest of food, I make not the least doubt,
 but that the young ravens would soon
 starve in their nests. To leave or neglect
 the business of that station which God has
 been pleased to place us in, is not to act
 for God, but against God; it is against
 his word, it is against his will, it is the
 extravagance of folly, the height of en-
 thusiasm. What God has done, or may
 promise to do, on special extraordinary
 occasions, we are not to expect in the or-
 dinary course of Providence. You know
 our blessed Saviour commanded his first
 disciples, that they should leave father and
 mother, brother and sister, wife and chil-
 dren, houses and lands, for his sake.
 He also commanded them, that they
 should take nothing for their journey, save
 a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money
 in their purse. I perfectly remember,
 that, in conformity to this rule, some of
 our modern enthusiasts, persons whom I
 knew extremely well, disposed of what
 they had; servants left their places, ma-
 sters of families their houses and trade,
 children left abruptly, and most unduti-
 fully too, their most indulgent parents;
 they took no change of raiment, and, in
 short, literally fulfilling our Lord's pre-
 cept, embarked for Moravia, to see the
 Lord Jesus, and the new Jerusalem.
 Whereas, the scripture tells us, that Christ
 is in heaven, and there he must continue
 till the restitution of all things. And if
 so, this part of the world we are now in,
 I presume, is as near to heaven as any other
 quarter of the globe. But what was the
 result of all this? in a very few days they
 were in a starving condition, in a strange
 country, without any supply, or the least
 pity. Upon their return home, many of
 them were reduced to that extremity of
 poverty and want, that fain they would
 have eaten the crumbs which fell from
 their own or their master's tables; but
 they could not. Be assured, that to
 tempt God, and to trust God, are two
 very different things. The one we are
 forbid, the other we are commanded to
 do. To trust God, we must always; to
 tempt God, we must never. And this
 we do, we tempt God when we run into

unnecessary dangers, make unnecessary
 trials of God's goodness. To trust God,
 or to depend upon Providence, is not to
 expect, that Providence will maintain us,
 without any thought or care of our own.
 But, to depend on Providence, is to ex-
 A pect the concurrence of Providence, that
 God will bless our own honest hearty en-
 deavours. Had any one sufficient reason
 to depend on Providence, St. Paul had;
 for who could be in greater favour with
 heaven than he was? But how did he de-
 pend on Providence? why, he firmly
 B trusted, but did not wholly rely on, the
 divine protection. He used all means,
 that were in his power, to serve himself:
 He wrought with labour and travel night
 and day, and commanded also, if any
 would not work, neither should he eat.
 When in prison, he did not wait for a
 C providential deliverance, but contrived na-
 tural means for his escape. In Damascus,
 the governor under Aretas the king, says
 he, kept the city of the Damascenes with
 a garrison, desirous to apprehend me;
 and through a window, in a basket, was I
 let down by the wall, and escaped his
 D hands. As we are not to follow worldly
 business, to the utter neglect of our spi-
 ritual concerns; so we must not follow
 our spiritual concerns, to the utter neg-
 lect of our worldly business. There is a
 time for all things under the sun. Every
 thing has its proper season. Religion is a
 E great, our greatest concern; but religion
 is not a proper subject; it is too serious,
 too important a point, for every company,
 and upon every occasion. We are so
 formed, by the wise author of nature,
 that we cannot be long, much less wholly
 intent upon any one thing; the mind can
 F no more bear constant thought, than the
 body constant fatigue. It is our duty
 then, seasonably and suitably to intermix
 the one with the other. Each has its di-
 stinct days, and its peculiar business. A
 man is no more obliged to think always
 of religion, than a man who is to take a
 G journey to a certain distant place, is al-
 ways to think of the place that he is
 going to. It is enough that he sets out,
 and goes on in the right road, and that he
 safely arrives at his journey's end. Now
 a man may do this, and yet may most
 certainly take some moderate refreshment
 H by the way; may amuse his eye with the
 view of houses and buildings, hills and
 dales, land and water, or any other inci-
 dental objects which may present them-
 selves on the road. All this he might do,
 and

and yet go on, without any inconvenience or interruption; it would not hinder his progress, nor interfere with his first original design. So far from that, it would mightily soften the toils, and facilitate the performance of the journey. In a word,

man is a reasonable, a sociable, as well as a religious creature. Man then must be under other obligations, as well as the duties of religion. I am,

Your humble servant,

M. H.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present War.
Continued from p. 303.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great loss of the Prussians in this battle, yet they may be rather said to have been disappointed than defeated; for they retreated in such order, that the Austrians did not venture to pursue them, not even with their light troops, or hussars. The disappointment, however, was such that it made the king of Prussia resolve to abandon the blockade of Prague as soon as possible, therefore, though he had been on horseback that whole day, and present at every attack that was made upon the enemy's intrenchments, he set out that very night for his camp at Prague, escorted only by 12 or 14 hussars, after having given orders for that army to follow him, as fast as their care of the wounded would permit, which they did the next day, and without any interruption, they arrived at his camp, before Prague, early on the 20th, by which time he had got every thing prepared for a retreat, and that very evening broke up his camp on the right side of the Moldaw, having before sent off all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, before the Austrian army in Prague, had so much as heard of the engagement. Next morning marshal Keith, who, with that part of the army, posted on the left side of the river, was to form the rear guard, began to move, and then the Austrians in Prague, with joy perceived that they were relieved. Upon this, they sallied out with prince Charles at their head, in full hopes to catch some advantage of a retreating enemy; but marshal Keith had made so good a disposition, that they could make no impression, though they were by this time joined by most of the light cavalry of count Daun's army; so that the Prussians made good their retreat to Letomeritz, without any loss worth mentioning.

At Letomeritz his Prussian majesty resolved to wait for the enemy; therefore he encamped his army on both sides of the Elbe, that he might be ready to receive them, on which soever side they

might chuse to advance. That part of his army encamped on the right side of that river, he took under his own immediate command, and that part encamped on the left, he put under the command of marshal Keith, with bridges of communication between them, that they might be ready to support one another. By this means, he secured the navigation of the river, as well as the passes on both sides of it from Bohemia into Saxony, and thereby rendered it impossible for the Austrians to march directly to Dresden, without fighting him; but this they did not think fit to do, though their troops were then all united under the command of prince Charles and count Daun; therefore leaving a large body of light troops under general Nadasti on the left side of the Elbe, to harass the Prussians, they passed that river at Melnik, and advanced into the circle of Bunczlaw, where by a detachment under the duke d'Aremberg, and Mr. Macguire, they attacked the important post of Gabel, and at last made themselves masters of it, after an obstinate defence made by the Prussian garrison, under major-general Putkammer, who were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

This opened them a passage into Lusatia, which they soon after entered, and on the 23d of July, they attacked the town of Zittau in the same manner as the Prussians had attacked Prague, by a most furious bombardment, and a cannonade with red hot bullets, by which that pretty little town, though the property of their ally the elector of Saxony, was in a days time, reduced to a heap of ruins, and, by which the Prussian garrison was obliged to surrender. Of this bombardment the reader may see a mournful account in ditto Mag. p. 413.

As the reduction of Gabel, and the entry of the Austrians, into Lusatia, tended to cut of the communication between Dresden and Breslau, which it was necessary for the king of Prussia to preserve, he moved from his camp at Letomeritz,

on the 21st of July, and by the end of that month his whole army had quitted Bohemia and entered Saxony, from whence he marched into Lusatia, leaving only twelve battalions and ten squadrons, under the command of prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau, in the famous camp of A Pirna, to give a check to the Austrian irregulars under Nadasti. Upon his arrival in Lusatia, he encamped his army between Gorlitz and Zittau, which put a stop to the proceedings of the Austrians, and obliged them not only to recall Nadasti with his irregulars, but to possess B themselves of a strong camp upon the river Neisse, by some maps called Goben, a little above Gorlitz, as it was their business to avoid coming to a general action, the success of which is always precarious, notwithstanding any superiority of number. On the contrary, as C hostile armies were advancing upon all sides against the king of Prussia, it was his business to seek what the other endeavoured to avoid; and though he was inferior in number, yet as he depended on the discipline and courage of his troops, could he but bring the enemy to a fair D engagement, he advanced to Bernstädel, where he encamped, and from thence he marched on the 15th of August, to almost within cannon shot of the Austrian army, with a resolution to attack them if possible. With this view, he went both that day and the next to reconnoitre their situation, and all the avenues leading to their camp, which he did with the utmost exactness, and found them encamped with their right close to the river Neisse, and the rest of their army extending along an eminence to a mountain covered with wood, which protected their left. Along F their front, at the foot of this eminence, there ran a brook, passable only at three different places, and even at these, for not above four or five men a breast. Towards their left, before arriving at the mountain, there was indeed an opening where three or four battalions might G have marched in front, but behind it they had placed three lines of infantry, and on a hill which flanked the opening, within musket shot, were placed 4000 foot, with 40 or 50 pieces of cannon, so that this was really the strongest part of their camp. In this situation, therefore, it was H not possible to attack them with any hopes of success: However, that he might have no means for attacking them unattended, he sent general Winterfeld

with a strong detachment over the Neisse, to try if it was possible to come at their rear, but this too was found impracticable; so that after remaining four days within view, and almost within cannon shot, of the Austrians, his Prussian majesty was obliged to return to his former camp at Bernstädel, which he did on the 20th, without suffering in the least from the Austrian irregulars, who never failed upon every occasion to attend him, though often to their cost.

I must now, by way of introduction to what follows, return to the beginning of this campaign. In consequence of the resolution agreed to by the diet of the empire at Ratisbon, against the king of Prussia*, an imperial army was to be formed, to act against his Prussian majesty, and all that should dare to give him any assistance; but, as disjointed bodies, like that of the Germanic body, are always slow in execution, though sometimes rash in resolution, it was after the beginning of August before this army could be formed, when it was put under the command of the prince of Saxe Hilbourghausen, as general of the empire; and even when it was formed, the king of Prussia could not have had much to apprehend from it, if it had not been joined by other troops, as some of the princes and members of the empire, refused to send their contingents to it, and many sent them E with ill will, but the French, beside the great army which they had sent into Westphalia, under the marshal d'Etrees, had formed another considerable army upon the Upper Rhine, which they put under the command of the marshal prince of Soubize, with orders to join the imperial army as soon as it was formed; and also some Austrian regiments and irregulars had orders to march and join it. By these means a very numerous and formidable combined army was drawn together, and had advanced into Upper Saxony as far as Erfurth, before the 20th of August, of which the king of Prussia had an account whilst he was in his afore said camp at Bernstädel.

It was this, among other misfortunes that made his Prussian majesty so desirous of fighting the Austrian army; but when he found that he could neither provoke them to come out of their strong camp, nor attack them in it with any prospect of success, he took the magnanimous and wise resolution to march against this combined army, though more than double the

* See before, p. 239.

the number of all the troops he could possibly spare to lead against them. Accordingly, on the 28th of August, he set out from Bamberg, attended by marshal Keith, with a part of his army, leaving the rest under the command of the prince of Bevern, with orders to keep upon the defensive, and to avoid coming to an action with the enemy. In his march he was joined by all the troops that could be spared from his garrisons in Saxony, and he marched with such expedition, that he arrived at Erfurth, on the 14th of September. Upon his approach the combined army, though so much superior in number of troops, had retreated to Gotha, and then to Eysenach, where they possessed themselves of a very strong situation, and began intrenching their camp as fast as possible. As the king thought it necessary to give his troops a few days to refresh and recover themselves after such a long march, he incamped his army at Erfurth, and only sent a detachment under general Seydlitz, to take possession of Gotha, which detachment was on the 19th attacked by a much superior one from the combined army, and as general Seydlitz was at first obliged to retire out of the town, we had from the combined army a pompous account of a victory, but this account was a little too hasty, as appears from the Prussian account of this affair, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 517.

By this time his Prussian majesty found that his troops were perfectly recovered, and in high spirits, therefore he advanced with his whole army, presently after this affair, not only to Gotha, but very near to the combined camp at Eysenach, to try if they had courage enough to give him the opportunity of a fair engagement; but as he could neither provoke them to come out, nor attack them without great loss of men in the strong camp they were possessed of, and as he had no magazines in that country, he was obliged for want of provisions to retire to Naumburg, whereupon the combined army again took possession of Gotha and Erfurth, and his majesty concluding from their conduct that by encouraging them to proceed, he might find an opportunity for striking them with advantage, he sent marshal Keith with seven battalions to Leipzig, and dispersed the rest of his army for the convenience of provisions and forage, through a large extent of country towards Magdeburg, but so

as he could assemble them upon a short warning. From hence the generals of the combined army imagined that he was going to protect that city, then threatened by the French army under marshal Richelieu, and that they had got an opportunity of reducing Leipzig, before he could come to its relief. With this view they marched up to that city, and summoned marshal Keith to surrender, who modestly answered, that the king his master had ordered him to defend the place to the last extremity, and he would obey his orders. Upon this they began to prepare for attacking it; but before they had made the least progress, they were surprised with the intelligence, that the king of Prussia had not only reassembled his army, but, by long marches, was advancing to the relief of that city; whereupon it was expected in the neighbourhood, that a second important battle, would be fought in the plains of Lutzen, but the combined army again lost courage, and retired over the Sala, being in a few days followed by his Prussian majesty, at the head of his army, and on the 5th of November, scandalously defeated at the battle of Rossbach, of which the reader may see an authentic account, in ditto Mag. p. 523.

As the flying troops had no near place of safety, where they could be sheltered from a pursuing enemy, and as the Prussians pursued them every where with the utmost diligence, as well as conduct, even as far as Erfurth, this victory proved perhaps one of the most complete, that had ever been gained by a victorious army, and when his Prussian majesty had seen this combined army almost totally dispersed, or destroyed, he set out for Silesia, where in his absence his affairs had taken a very unlucky turn. He had left, as I have said, a part of his army under the command of the prince of Bevern, with orders to avoid as much as possible coming to any engagement with the Austrians. For this purpose the prince placed his little army in a very strong camp, near Gortitz, by which was a check upon the ulterior proceedings of the Austrian army, and yet its situation was such, that they could not make any attack upon it, without risking the loss of many men, but as by their superiority of numbers, they could bear the loss, they resolved upon this attack, which they carried into execution with some success, as the reader may see by the account of it in ditto Mag. p. 464.

The Prussian account, indeed, does not make their loss amount to near so much; but let that be as it will, the prince of Bevern, after this affair, found it necessary to retire into Silesia, nor did he make any long stop till he reached Breslau, where he arrived on the first of October, without suffering any loss in his retreat, though the main body of the Austrian army, followed him as fast as they could; but as they made several detachments to take possession of Lignitz and other places in Silesia, it retarded them in their march, which gave him time to fortify his camp at Breslau, and to add some new works to that city. Among other detachments, they sent off a very strong one, consisting of 15 or 16,000 men, under general Haddick, who entered Brandenburg, and on the 17th of October penetrated as far as Berlin itself, where they pillaged two of the suburbs, and even obliged the city to send them a contribution; but were soon forced to retreat, by the approach of a detachment of Prussians, under prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau, whom they durst not venture to encounter, though not near equal to them in number. This alarm obliged the queen of Prussia and the rest of the royal family to remove to Magdeburg on the 23d, and all the most valuable records were sent to the strong fortress of Spandaw, near that city.

The Austrians, likewise, in their march towards Breslau, sent off another very strong detachment under general Nadasti, to besiege Schweidnitz, where the Prussians had large magazines, and consequently a strong garrison, commanded by general de la Mothe-Fouquet. This place they presently invested, and on the 16th of October they opened the trenches, but soon found that it would be a very serious affair; for on the 30th the garrison made a furious sally, which cost the besiegers 800 men, before they were able to drive them back into the town. However, by the 11th of November, a practicable breach being made in the rampart, and the garrison still refusing to surrender, a general assault was resolved on, which was made that day with the utmost fury! At last, notwithstanding a most obstinate defence made by the garrison, the besiegers made themselves masters of the ramparts of the town; but all their work was not done: The garrison, during the siege, had taken care to erect a very strong little fort in the market place.

Here they all retired, when they found they could no longer defend the ramparts of the town, and as the besiegers had lost a great number of men in assaulting the ramparts, they were not fond of making a new assault, therefore they next day willingly accepted of the garrison's surrendering themselves prisoners of war.

General Nadasti then, after leaving a proper garrison in the place, returned with the rest of his detachment to the main army, which had before this time invested Breslau on the left side of the Oder, but could not invest it on the right side of that river, as the prince of Bevern was incamped on that side close under walls of the city with his whole army, and had fortified his camp with a treble intrenchment, mounted with a vast number of cannon quite round his front. Probably they had resolved that as soon as all their detachments returned, they would invest the camp as well as the town, in order to reduce both by famine; but upon hearing of the king of Prussia's victory at Rossbach, and that he was returning with his victorious army to the relief of Breslau, a sudden resolution was taken to storm the prince of Bevern's camp, cost what it would, of which the reader may see an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 607.

By the time the Austrians had made themselves masters of Breslau, the king of Prussia had come as far as Lusatia, with part of his army from Rossbach: I say with part of his army; for such a contempt had he for the courage of his enemies, such a confidence in that of his own troops, that he had, upon his return, detached marshal Keith, with the other part of his army, to make an irruption into Bohemia, where the marshal penetrated without opposition almost as far as Prague itself, raised every where large contributions, and did the enemy infinite prejudice; but could not, nor had he any orders, to join the king in Silesia; so that when his majesty entered that province he had along with him not much above 15,000 men; but at Parchwitz he was joined by that army which had been under the prince of Bevern, amounting to about 14,000, so that the two armies when united did not exceed 40,000 men, yet with this small army he attacked the numerous Austrian army, on the 5th of December, of which the following is the account published in the

Berlin Gazette, and republished in an extraordinary Gazette here.

From Erfurth we made forced marches, and on the 28th of November, got to Parchwitz, near the Oder, where our vanguard surprised a detachment of 1100 Austrians, 50 of whom were killed, and 150 made prisoners. The prince of Bevern's army, had crossed the Oder at Glogaw, and joined us the 2d of December. On the 3d the troops rested, having been greatly fatigued with the toilsome marches they had made. On the 4th we marched to Newmalck, where we made 600 prisoners, most of them pandours, or hussars: We heard that prince Charles had left Breslau with his army, that he had advanced beyond Lissa, that his right wing was covered by the village of Nicpern, and his left by that of Golau, and that he had the rivulet of Schweidnitz, in his rear. The army marched on the 5th very early in the morning: Our vanguard met the enemy's near the village of Born, consisting of two regiments of hussars and the Saxon dragoons; attacked them; drove them back to their own camp; and took 6 officers and 500 men prisoners: As soon as our army had got to the high grounds, it was resolved to attack the left of the enemy: We extended ourselves to the right as far as the rivulet of Schweidnitz. The attack began in a wood, where the enemy had posted some infantry, and which, however, we soon forced. The enemy, who found themselves turned, were obliged to change their position: They had lost the post that covered them, which put them under the necessity of taking precipitately the first posts that came in their way, in order to prevent our raking their whole army from one wing to the other: They posted some brigades of foot on an eminence that lay behind the wood, which was attacked by our right, and carried after an obstinate resistance. The enemy formed a new line, near the village of Leuten, where they defended themselves with great bravery but where we forced them: Then the cavalry of our right, charged that of the enemy, and beat them, but were checked by the enemy's cannon firing upon them with cartridge shot. Our cavalry, however, recovered themselves presently, fell upon the enemy's infantry, and made a great number of prisoners. During all these different attacks, the right of the Austrian cavalry and infantry came up: Our left

of cavalry, charged that of the enemy, and broke them; after which the regiment of Bareut took the Austrian infantry, which was posted on a eminence, in the rear, at the same time that the rest of our infantry attacked them in front. The whole of this corps of the enemy was entirely broke, and the king pursued them as far as Lissa. The action began at one in the afternoon, and ended at four. If day light had lasted another hour, their defeat would have been still greater.

On the 6th we pursued the imperialists as far as Breslau. The 7th, we invested the town, and all the necessary dispositions have been made to besiege it. The same day general Ziethen was detached, with a large body of cavalry and infantry, in pursuit of the enemy: He soon after took above 300 waggons of their baggage and provisions, some cannon, and a prodigious number of prisoners: He is still at their heels. The Austrians are marching towards Grossbough, without its being yet possible to know whether they are taking the road to Schweidnitz, or to Moravia. We have taken in this battle 291 officers, amongst whom are lieutenant-generals Odonel and Nostitz, the colonel count Brown, and others, of which a list will be given, as soon as time permits: The number of prisoners taken in the battle, and in the pursuit, amounts to 21,500 men: We have besides, taken 116 pieces of cannon, 51 colours and standards, and 4000 waggons of ammunition and baggage. We reckon on our side 500 killed, and 2300 wounded: We have not lost any general, except major-general Krokow, of the dragoons, who was wounded and taken, when our cavalry were first repulsed. The officers, and even the common soldiers, have behaved to admiration in this battle.

According to the Austrian accounts of this battle, most of which are glaringly false, their defeat was owing to the left wing's being composed of foreign troops who gave way in the very beginning of the action, and occasioned a confusion in which their own troops, were, in part of themselves, involved. This particular fact may probably be true, as foreign mercenaries, seldom behave so well as national troops; but it does great honour to the judgment of the king of Prussia as it shews, that he chose to make his principal attack upon that part of the enemy's army, which, he knew, would

make the least obstinate resistance. And the above account of the battle, was fully confirmed by the consequences; for presently after the battle the Prussians invested Breslau, where what we may call an army of Austrians, with many of their generals and chief officers, were inclosed; and they carried on their approaches with such rapidity, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, that, by the 20th of January 1758, the Austrians, consisting of 10,000 men bearing arms, and three or 4000 sick and wounded, with 13 or 14 general officers, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

Whilst the Prussian army was employed in the siege of this city, or soon after its being reduced, they, by detachments, made themselves masters of all the places in Silesia, except Schweidnitz, which the Austrians had taken possession of; and even extended themselves into the Austrian Silesia, as far as Teschen, which obliged the Austrians to throw a strong garrison into Jablunka, for fear of their passing the mountains into Hungary, where they would perhaps have found some friends. But with respect to Schweidnitz, as the Austrians had left it provided with a very numerous garrison, it was too severe a season, to think of besieging it, therefore they contented themselves with blockading it, by quartering a part of their army round it: The rest retired with glory into winter quarters in Silesia and Saxony, to which last place marshal Keith with his detachment, loaded with money and spoils, had returned in December; and the distressed remains of the Austrian army, took up their winter quarters chiefly about Koniginetz in Bohemia.

Thus I have given an account of the war, carried on by the king of Prussia himself, during the campaign of 1757, which I would not interrupt by mentioning anything of what was doing against him by the Russians. In my history of the preceding year I gave the declaration made by the court of Russia against him. In pursuance of that declaration, preparations for war were made by that court, during the winter; and they began pretty early in the summer to block up, by their men of war, the ports of what is called Ducal Prussia, and to make prize of some of the Prussian trading ships; but as great bodies move slowly, their army commanded by marshal Apraxin, did not enter Prussia till the end of June, or the begin-

ning of July, when they invested Memel, which not being in a condition to stand a regular siege, was, on the 4th of that month, surrendered by the garrison upon honourable terms. From hence this numerous army marched Southward, without meeting with any remarkable opposition, but so slowly that they did not pass the Pregel till near the end of August, when they passed that river, and encamped near Jagerdorf. Upon this general Lehwald who commanded the Prussian army, then posted at Wehlaw, resolved, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, to attack them, which he did on the 30th of that month, and of which we had an authentic account published in the Gazette, both of London and Berlin, the substance of which was as follows.

That the Russian army, amounting to 80,000 regular troops, had chosen a most advantageous camp near Norkiton. It was composed of four lines, each of which was defended by an intrenchment with a numerous artillery, and batteries placed upon all the eminences. Notwithstanding so great a superiority, marshal Lehwald determined to attack the enemy with his army, which hardly consisted of 30,000 men. The attack began at five in the morning, and was carried on with so much vigour, that the Prussians entirely broke the whole first line of the enemy, and forced all their batteries. The prince of Holstein Gottorp, brother to the king of Sweden, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, routed the enemy's cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a regiment of grenadiers, which was cut to pieces; but when the Prussians came to the second intrenchment, marshal Lehwald, seeing that he could not attempt to carry it without exposing his whole army, took the resolution to retire, which he did in the best manner, and without the enemy's daring to stir out of their intrenchments to pursue them. The Prussian army returned to its former camp at Velau, where they still remain; as do the enemy in their camp. The loss of the Prussians does not exceed 2000, killed and wounded, which loss however was immediately replaced by the disciplined militia. The loss of the enemy must be near 14,000. General Lapushin was wounded and taken prisoner, with a colonel of the Russian artillery, but the former is sent back on his parole. The Prussian army had, at first, made themselves masters of above 30 pieces of cannon,

non, but were afterwards obliged to abandon them with as of their own, for want of carriages. The Prussians have lost no general or officer of distinction, Lieutenant-general count Dohna is the only one wounded. It is said there are three Russian generals killed.

But the Russians gave a very different account of this battle. Their first account, indeed, which was given by marshal Apraxin himself, was pretty modest, and concise; for he only said, that the Prussians, though they behaved as bravely as men could do in the action, had attacked his army contrary to all the rules of war, therefore their attack must have been the effect either of positive orders, or of despair; the consequence of which was, that they had, he reckoned, 10000 men killed and wounded in their desperate attack, whereas the Russians had not above 2000 killed and wounded. But there was afterwards a long pompous account of this engagement, published at Petersburg, and to amuse the populace, great rejoicings made, as if they had obtained a compleat victory. It is, indeed, probable that the Prussians lost a greater number of men, than they were willing to confess, as an army that attacks another's intrenchments, without defeating them, always loses more men than those they attack. Besides we cannot well suppose, that marshal Lewald would have given up the advantages he had obtained, if he had not lost a very great number of men; and much less that he would have retired from his former camp as he soon after did to Peterwalde.

But what is most surprising, though the Prussian army had retired, and did not seem to have any design to make a second attack, yet the Russian army attempted nothing after this battle, unless it was plundering and often cruelly using the poor inhabitants, which, indeed, was chiefly owing to their being attended, as they always are, by a body of Cossacks and Calmucks; for as to any other sort of operations, they continued quite inactive until the 13th of September, when they suddenly repassed the Pregel, and retreated without stopping till they arrived at Memel, in which retreat they lost a great many men, as they were followed almost the whole way by some of the Prussian troops, who killed, or made prisoners of all they found lagging behind the army; and even many of the stragglers were killed by the country people, in revenge

for the ill usage they had met with. What reason marshal Apraxin had for this early and precipitate retreat is not known, as it does not seem to have been any way necessary, because he might have made himself master of Königsberg, and thereby have had his army supplied by the Russian fleet; and it does not seem as if he had any orders from his court for retreating, because he was soon after not only dismissed from his command, but also confined; though it does not appear that he ever met with any other punishment. Whatever was the reason, the army, presently after their arrival at Memel, retired into winter quarters, some about that city, and some in Samogitia.

This put an end to the campaign in Prussia; but this summer, a new enemy had started up against the king of Prussia. The Swedes, though the king was married to, and had several children by his majesty's sister, declared against him, under pretence of their being guaranties of the treaty of Westphalia; which shews how imprudent it is for a state to desire, or even to admit, that any establishment among themselves should be guarantied by a foreign power; for when such foreign power thinks it their interest to support that establishment, they will do so, if they can, without any previous guarantee, and when they do not think it their interest to do so, they will never perform their guarantee; so that the guarantee can never be of any real service to the guarantied, but may be of great prejudice, as it will always furnish the guaranties with a pretence for invading, as often as they think they can reap any advantage from such invasion, as was the case, at this time, with respect to the Swedes. By the middle of summer, they began to make warlike preparations, but the design of those preparations did not become manifest till August, when the king of Prussia recalled his minister from Stockholm, and next month the Swedish manifesto, dated the 13th, was published in Pomerania, by count Hamilton, general of the troops they had sent to that country; which manifesto did not contain any one reason, for the invasion of Prussian majesty's territories; but that of their being guaranties of the treaty of Westphalia. However, presently after the publication of this manifesto, the general invested fort Peneunde upon the Prussian side of the river Pene, where

there was a garrison of militia only; the commanding officer of which, shewed a remarkable instance of loyalty and public spirit; for though the place was scarcely tenable he was told, that they would accept of the garrison's surrender, upon their promise not to serve for two years, to which he answered, "I will rather chuse to be a prisoner of war, than engage not to serve for two years, which my prince stands so much in need of my service." Which answer was a proof of his public spirit, as well as loyalty; for under a good and wise king, true loyalty is public spirit; whereas under a tyrant, or a king, who, by the advice of wicked ministers, adds as such; what is commonly called loyalty and public spirit, are principles directly opposite; for true loyalty then consists in removing the evil counsellors from before the king; and as this officer was convinced of the wisdom, as well as goodness of his sovereign, he insisted upon what he had said, therefore the garrison was at last forced to surrender prisoners of war, upon which occasion the Swedish general, in return, shewed a singular instance of generosity; for as soon as they laid down their arms, he dismissed them with leave to go where they pleased.

As soon as the king of Prussia had certain information of the Swedish designs against him, he sent four regiments, which was all he could spare, into the western Pomerania under general Manteuffel, at least to interrupt if not effectually to oppose their progress; and even this small force made them advance with such caution, that they had made themselves masters of but a very few places in Prussian Pomerania; when general Lehwald arrived in that country, with 16000 men, part of the army that had been in Prussia; for as soon as the Russians had begun to retreat, he detached that body of men, with orders to march as fast as possible to Pomerania, and having shortly after, followed himself, they marched with such expedition, that soon after the beginning of October, they joined general Manteuffel, and together formed such an army as would have given battle to the Swedes, had they thought to stay for them. But though the Prussians were still at least equal in number, they began to retreat as soon as they heard of the approach of general Lehwald, who being the older general had the command; and they retreated

with such precipitation to Stralsund, that they left some of their little garrisons, all the magazines they had formed in their advance, and the whole of Swedish Pomerania, except Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, to the mercy of the Prussians, which, on the side of the Swedes at least, put an end to the campaign; for in these two places, they took up their winter quarters. But as the king of Prussia had been informed, that the duke of Mecklenburg was to have joined the Swedes, with all the troops he could raise, in case they had been joined by the French or Russians, and that several magazines had been formed in his country for that purpose; therefore after his majesty's troops had driven the Swedes into Stralsund, a detachment of them entered that duchy, and not only seized the magazines, but raised contributions in the same manner as if they had been in an enemy's country, the duke himself having upon their approach retired to Lubeck.

[To be continued in our next.]

LETTER XXIII.

From the Translation of M. Rousseau's *NEU-ÉLOÏSA*, relating the Observations of St. Preux, in a Tour to the Alps.

TO ELOÏSA.

I HAVE employed scarce eight days in surveying a country that would require some years. But, besides that I was driven off by the snow, I chose to be before the post, who brings me, I hope, a letter from Eloïsa. In the mean time I begin this, and shall afterwards, if it be necessary, write another in answer to that which I shall receive.

I do not intend to give you an account of my journey in this letter; you shall see my remarks when we meet; they would take up too much of our precious correspondence. For the present, it will be sufficient to acquaint you with the situation of my heart. It is but just to render you an account of that which is entirely yours.

I set out, dejected with my own sufferings, but consoled with your joy, which held me suspended in a state of languor, that is not disagreeable to true sensibility. Under the conduct of a very honest guide, I crawled up the towering hills through many a rugged, unfrequented path. Often would I muse, and then, at once, some unexpected object caught my attention. One moment I beheld stupendous rocks, hanging ruinous over my head; the next,

I was invelliped in a drizzling cloud, which arose from a vast cascade that dashing thundered against the rocks below my feet; on one side, a perpetual torrent opened to my view a yawning abyss, which my eyes could hardly fathom with safety; sometimes I was lost in the obscurity of a hanging wood, and then was agreeably astonished with the sudden opening of a flowery plain. A surprising mixture of wild, and cultivated nature, points out the hand of man, where one would imagine man had never penetrated. Here you behold a horrid cavern, and there a human habitation; vineyards where one would expect nothing but brambles; delicious fruit among barren rocks, and corn fields in the midst of cliffs and precipices.

But it is not labour only that renders this strange country so wonderfully contrasted; for here nature seems to have a singular pleasure in acting contradictory to herself, so different does she appear in the same place, in different aspects. Towards the east, the flowers of spring; to the south, the fruits of autumn; and northwards, the ice of winter. She unites all the seasons in the same instant, every climate in the same place, different soils on the same land, and with a harmony elsewhere unknown, joins the produces of the plains to those of the highest Alps. Add to these, the illusions of vision, the tops of the mountains variously illumined, the harmonious mixture of light and shade, and their different effects in the morning and the evening as I travelled; you may then form some idea of the scenes which engaged my attention, and which seemed to change, as I pass, as on an enchanted theatre; for the prospect of mountains being almost perpendicular to the horizon, strikes the eye at the same instant, and more powerfully, than that of a plane, where the objects are seen obliquely, and half concealed behind each other.

To this pleasing variety of scenes I attributed the serenity of my mind during my first day's journey. I wondered to find that inanimate beings should overrule our most violent passions, and despised the impotence of philosophy, for having less power over the soul than a succession of lifeless objects. But finding that my tranquility continued during the night, and even increased with the following day, I began to believe it flowed from some other source, which I had not

yet discovered. That day I reached the lower mountains, and passing over their rugged tops, at last ascended the highest summit I could possibly attain. Having walked a while in the clouds, I came to a place of greater serenity, whence one may peacefully observe the thunder and the storm gathering below: Ah! too flattering picture of human wisdom, of which the original never existed, except in those sublime regions whence the emblem is taken.

Here it was that I plainly discovered the purity of the air, the true cause of that returning tranquility of soul, to which I had been so long a stranger. This impression is general, though not universally observed. Upon the tops of mountains, the air being subtle and pure, we resign with greater freedom, our bodies are more active, our minds more serene, our pleasures less ardent, and our passions much more moderate. Our meditations acquire a degree of sublimity from the grandeur of the objects around us. It seems as if, being lifted above all human society, we had left every low, terrestrial sentiment behind; and that as we approach the æthereal regions, the soul imbibes something of their eternal purity. One is grave without being melancholy, peaceful, but not indolent, pensive, yet contented: Our desires lose their painful violence, and leave only a gentle emotion in our hearts. Thus the passions which, in the lower world, are man's greatest torment, in happier climates, contribute to his felicity. I doubt much, whether any violent agitation, or vapours of the mind, could hold out against such a situation; and I am surprised that a bath of the reviving and wholesome air of the mountains is not frequently prescribed, both by physick and morality.

*Qui non palazzi, non teatro o loggia,
Ma n' lor voce un' abete, un' saggio, un' jn
Tra l'erba verde e' l' bel monte vicino
Levan di terra al ciel n'ost' intelletto.*

Imagine to yourself all these united impressions; the amazing variety, magnificence and beauty, of a thousand stupendous objects; the pleasure of gazing at an entire new scene, strange birds, unknown plants, another nature, and a new world. To these, even the subtilty of the air is an advantage; it enlivens their natural colours, renders every object more distinct, and brings it nearer to the eye. In these there is a kind of supernatural beauty in these mountainous prospects, which char-

both the senses and the mind into a forgetfulness of one's self, and of every thing in the world.

I could have spent the whole time in contemplating these magnificent landships, if I had not found still greater pleasure in my conversation with the inhabitants. In my observations you will find a slight sketch of their manners, their simplicity, their equality of soul, and of that peacefulness of mind, which renders them happy by an exemption from pain, rather than by the enjoyment of pleasure. But what I was unable to describe, and which is almost impossible to be conceived, is their disinterested humanity, and hospitable zeal to oblige every stranger, whom chance or curiosity brings to visit them. This I myself continually experienced; I, who was entirely unknown, and who was conducted from place to place only by a common guide. When, in the evening, I arrived in any hamlet at the foot of a mountain, each of the inhabitants was so eager to have me lodge at his house, that I was always embarrassed which to accept; and he who obtained the preference, seemed so well pleased, that, at first, I supposed his joy to arise from a lucrative prospect. But I was amazed, after having used the house like an inn, to find my host not only refuse to accept the least gratuity, but offended that it was offered. I found it universally the same. So that it was true hospitality, which, from its unusual ardour, I had mistaken for avarice. So perfectly disinterested are this people, that during eight days, it was not in my power to leave one dollar among them. In short, how is it possible to spend money in a country where the landlord will not be paid for his provisions, nor the servant for his trouble, and where there are no beggars to be found? Nevertheless, money is by no means abundant in the upper Valais, and for that very reason the inhabitants are not in want; for the necessaries of life are plentiful, yet nothing is sent out of the country; they are not luxurious at home, nor is the peasant less laborious. If ever they have more money they will grow poor; and of this they are so sensible, that they tread upon mines of gold, which they are determined never to open.

I was at first greatly surprised at the difference between the customs and manners of these people, and those of the lower Valais; for in the road through that part of the country to Italy, travellers pay

dearly enough for their passage. An inhabitant of the place explained the mystery. The strangers, says he, which pass through the lower Valais, are chiefly merchants, or people that travel in pursuit of gain; it is but just that they should leave us a part of their profit; and that we should treat them as they treat others. But here our travellers meet with a different reception, because we are assured their journey must have a disinterested motive: They visit us out of friendship, and therefore we receive them as our friends. But indeed our hospitality is not very expensive; we have but few visitors. No wonder, I replied, that mankind should avoid a people, who live only to enjoy life, and not to acquire wealth and excite envy. Happy, deservedly happy, mortals! I am pleased to think that one must certainly resemble you in some degree, in order to approve your manners, and taste your simplicity.

What I found particularly agreeable, whilst I continued among them, was the natural ease and freedom of their behaviour. They went about their business in the house, as if I had not been there; and it was in my power to act as if I were the sole inhabitant. They are entirely unacquainted with the impertinent vanity of *doing the honours of the house*, as if to remind the stranger of his dependence. When I said nothing, they concluded I was satisfied to live in their manner; but the least hint was sufficient to make them comply with mine, without any repugnance or astonishment. The only compliment which they made me, when they heard that I was a Swiss, was, that they looked upon me as a brother, and I ought therefore to think myself at home. After this, they took but little notice of me, not supposing that I could doubt the sincerity of their offers, or refuse to accept them whenever they could be useful. The same simplicity subsists among themselves: When the children are once arrived at maturity, all distinction between them and their parents seems to have ceased; their domesticks are seated at the same table with their master; the same liberty reigns in the cottage, as in the republick, and each family is an epitome of the state.

They never deprived me of my liberty, except when at table: Indeed it was always in my power to avoid the repast; but, being once seated, I was obliged to sit late and drink much. What a Swiss, and

and not drink! so they would exclaim. For my own part, I confess, I am no enemy to good wine, and that I have no dislike to a chearful glass; but I dislike compulsion. I have observed, that deceitful men are generally sober, and that peculiar reserve at table, frequently indicates a duplicity of soul. A guileless heart is not afraid of the unguarded eloquence, and affectionate folly, which commonly precede drunkenness; but we ought always to avoid the excess. Yet even that was sometimes impossible, among these hearty Valaisians, their wine being strong, and water absolutely excluded. Who could act the philosopher here, or be offended with such honest people? In short, I drank to shew my gratitude, and since they refused to take my money, I made them a compliment of my reason.

They have another custom, not less embarrassing, which is practised even in the houses of the magistrates themselves; I mean that of their wives and daughters standing behind one's chair, and waiting at table like so many servants. This would be insupportable to the gallantry of a Frenchman, especially as the women of this country are, in general, so extremely handsome, that one can hardly bear to be attended by the maid. You may certainly believe them beautiful, since they appeared so to me; for my eyes have been accustomed to Eloisa, and are therefore extremely difficult to please.

As for me, who pay more regard to the manners of the people with whom I reside, than to any rules of politeness, I received their services in silence, and with a degree of gravity equal to that of Don Quixote, when he was with the dutchess. I could not, however, help smiling, now and then, at the contrast between the rough old grey-beards, at the table, and the charming complexions of the fair attendant nymphs, in whom a single word would excite a blush, which rendered their beauty more glowing and conspicuous. Not that I could admire the enormous compass of their necks, which resemble, in their dazzling whiteness only, that perfect model which always formed in my imagination (for though veiled, I have sometimes stolen a glance) that celebrated marble, which is supposed to excel, in delicate proportion, the most perfect work of nature.

Be not surprized to find me so knowing in mysteries which you so carefully conceal: It happens, in spite of all your cau-

tion; one sense instructs another. Notwithstanding the most jealous vigilance, there will always remain some friendly interstice or other, through which the sight performs the office of the touch. The curious, busy eye, insinuates itself with impunity under the flowers of a nosegay, wanders beneath the spreading gauze, and conveys that elastick resistance to the hand, which it dares not experience.

*Parte appar delle mamme acerbe e crude,
Parte altrui ne ricopre invida vofa;
Invida, ma f' agli occhi il varco ch'io chiedo,
L' amoroso pensier gia non arresta.*

I am also not quite satisfied with the dress of the Valaisian ladies: Their gowns are raised so very high behind, that they all appear round shouldered; yet this, together with their little black coifs, and other peculiarities of their dress, has a singular effect, and wants neither simplicity nor elegance. I shall bring you one of their compleat suits, which I dare say will fit you; it was made to the finest shape in the whole country.

But whilst I traversed with delight these regions which are so little known, and so deserving of admiration, where was my Eloisa? Was she banished my memory? Forget my Eloisa! Forget my own soul! Is it possible for me to be one moment of my life alone, who exist only through her? O no! our souls are inseparable, and, by instinct, change their situation together, according to the prevailing state of mine. When I am in sorrow, she takes refuge with yours, and seeks consolation in the place where you are; as was the case the day I left you. When I am happy, being incapable of enjoyment alone, they both attend upon me, and our pleasure becomes mutual. Thus it was, during my whole excursion. I did not take one step without you, nor admire a single prospect without eagerly pointing its beauties to Eloisa. The same tree spread its shadow over us both, and we constantly reclined against the same flowery bank. Sometimes, as we sat, I gazed with you at the wonderful scene before us, and sometimes, on my knees, I gazed with rapture on an object more worthy the contemplation of human sensibility. If I came to a difficult pass, I saw you skip over it, with the activity of the bounding doe. When a torrent happened to cross our path, I presumed to press you in my arms, walked slowly through the water, and was always sorry

when I reached the opposite bank. Every thing in that peaceful solitude brought you to my imagination; the pleasing awfulness of Nature, the invariable serenity of the air, the grateful simplicity of the people, their constant and natural prudence, the unaffected modesty and innocence of the sex, and every object that gave pleasure to the eye or to the heart, seemed inseparably connected with the idea of Eloisa.

O divine maid! I often tenderly exclaimed, that we might spend our days in these unfrequented mountains, unenvied and unknown! Why can I not here collect my whole soul into thee alone, and become in turn, the universe to Eloisa? Thy charms would then receive the homage they deserve; then would our hearts taste, without interruption, the delicious fruit of the soft passion with which they are filled. The years of our long elysium would pass away untold, and when the frigid hand of age should have calmed our first transports, the constant habit of thinking and acting from the same principle, would beget a lasting friendship no less tender than our love, whose vacant place would be filled by the kindred sentiments which grew and were nourished with it in our youth. Like this happy people, we would practise every duty of humanity, we would unite in acts of benevolence, and at last die with the satisfaction of not having lived in vain.

Hark—it is the post. I will close my letter, and fly to receive another from Eloisa. How my heart beats! Why was I roused from my reverie? I was happy at least in idea. Heaven only knows what I am to be in reality.

Extracts from Mr. GADAKER'S Account of the Structure of the Eye, &c. (See p. 336.)

It may seem extraordinary to assert, that disorders of the eyes are frequently treated with far less propriety than many other complaints of a much less interesting nature.

May I be allowed here to mention some of the reasons which induce me to form this opinion?

If we look into the accounts given of the diseases of the eyes, we shall find, that most authors, who have written at length, or professedly upon this subject, are in the habit of making numerous distinctions of the complaints, and of bestowing singular appellations upon them; mul-

tiplying them by this means into such an infinity, and perplexing variety, that the disorders of the eyes and eye-lids are made by some writers almost equal to all the other distempers which ever affected the human body. But whatever indulgences of this sort a creative fancy, or a motive less justifiable may induce a writer to take, it ought to be considered, that all distinctions and sub-divisions upon these occasions which are not essentially useful, are in reality prejudicial: they load the memory, and confound the judgment of the unexperienced, and by filling the mind with false and trifling ideas, they prevent in some degree the more plain and necessary circumstances from being properly attended to. In the treatment of tumours formed upon the eye-lids, of what consequence can it be to know, whether any of them resemble a barley-corn, a gravel-stone, or a nail stone? In the description of some disorders of the eye itself, what an unnecessary and perplexing trouble must it be to determine the figure and size of certain appearances? as whether they are formed like the nail of a man's hand, or like the wing of a bird? or whether they resemble a grape-stone, a small apple, the head of a nail, or the head of a fly? Yet such kind of distinctions are to be met with in writers of the greatest eminence.

Another circumstance to which the want of success in these cases seems to be often owing, is, that they are frequently of so complicated a nature as to be incapable of relief, without the united assistance of physic and surgery. Upon such occasions, if a practitioner is unskilled in either of those professions, and

wants opportunity or inclination to procure any additional help to his own knowledge and judgment, the patient must necessarily lose part of that benefit which the circumstances of his case would have allowed. The same disadvantage indeed may prevail more or less in the treatment

of complaints incident to some other parts of the body; but here the observation serves at least to account for the little real advantage attending the general practices and extraordinary boasts of oculists. The merit of most practitioners of this class consists chiefly in knowing something of the anatomy of the eye, and in the performance of one or two particular operations: in respect to the more comprehensive branches of physical knowledge, as they rarely have any reasonable pre-

3 A tence

tence to these, so their conduct is seldom ingenuous enough to make them either desire or deserve the advantage of such knowledge from those who possess it."

Of Eye-Waters, Liniments, or Ointments, for the EYES.

"Among the variety of medicines which are distinguished, as being *good* for particular complaints, there are few that have been more celebrated, than certain compositions for the disorders affecting the eyes and eye-lids. Most of these are recommended indiscriminately for almost every complaint of these parts; in which kind of practice it is not to be supposed, that any just idea of the medicine directs the use of it. On the other hand, the real properties of these medicines are not, I conceive, sufficiently explained, where a more intelligent method might have been expected. Most writers upon the distempers of the eyes, recommend applications of this sort, but they either speak of them in too general terms, without attempting to shew wherein their proper use consists, or they give a partial and undeserved preference to some particular composition. In fact, these medicines are almost all capable of doing service, under certain circumstances of the distemper; but as the advantages arising from a promiscuous use of them, must be owing rather to accident than judgment, the manner in which they may be supposed to act ought to be attended to. If we examine into the ingredients of these compositions, we shall find the basis of them is more or less of a restraining nature, and it is from this property that they are capable of doing service by contracting and thereby strengthening the vessels, which have been too much distended. In some cases a different form of these medicines may agree better than others; a liniment may be preferable to a water, or a water to a liniment, according to the nature or quantity of the discharge, with other circumstances: besides that there is a peculiarity in some constitutions, which will not admit of the same means of cure, either external or internal, as are effectual in other people, and this is particularly true in the present case, in regard to unctuous applications:—So likewise the strength of the medicine with respect to its degree of restringency, is to be observed; and what is still of great consequence, the preparing or compounding these medicines ought to be

done with the utmost exactness and neatness, that no rough particles may come in contact with the eye, which may create any unnecessary irritation there. These precautions being attended to, the applications just mentioned may be often employed with the greatest advantage; and when the principle upon which they are directed is properly considered, it is easy to see that many forms or compositions of these medicines will equally answer the purpose, without attributing any specific property to them."

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LL. PART II.

I. *An Account of the late Earthquakes in Syria. In a Letter from Dr. Patrick Ruffel. (See our last Vol. p. 165, 166.)*

AS I recollect nothing in the way of business, which I have not already wrote to you about; and as I know not when this letter may get away, I shall, in the mean time, give you some account of the earthquakes here, which have thrown the people into a terrible consternation.

The spring of this year was unusually dry, the summer temperate, and the autumn, though the rains came on towards the end of September, might be esteemed much drier than in other years.

The Aleppo river has been very low all the summer; and its bed, from the first to the second mill, is, I believe, even now still without water. This phenomenon I at first thought remarkable; but have been informed, that the scarcity of water complained of during all the summer, was occasioned by driving the river into some rice-grounds lately formed towards Antab.

On the morning of the 10th of June, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here, and, as usual, soon forgot; having, so far as we know, been felt in no other place, in any degree of severity.

October the 30th, about four in the morning, we had a pretty severe shock (indeed the most violent I had ever felt) which lasted somewhat more than a minute, but did no damage in Aleppo. In about ten minutes after this first, there was a second shock; but the tremulous motion was less violent, and did not last above 15 seconds. It had rained a little in the preceding evening; and when the earthquake happened, the west wind

blew fresh, the sky was cloudy, and it lightened.

This earthquake occasioned little alarm amongst the natives, and even with the Europeans was the topic only for a day. But the subject was soon revived, by letters from Damascus, where the same shock felt by us at Aleppo, and several other successive ones, had done considerable damage. From this time, we had daily accounts of earthquakes from Damascus, Tripoly, Seidon, Acri, and all along the coast of Syria; but so exaggerated in some circumstances, and so inaccurate in all, that we only knew in general, that Damascus, Acri, and Seidon, had suffered injury from the earthquake, though less than was at first given out.

Such stories circulating among the people, rendered them more susceptible of alarm; and an occasion soon offered, where they feared, that the worst of their apprehensions were to be realized.

This happened the 25th of November. The morning had been serene, some clouds arose after noon, and the evening was remarkably hazy, with little or no wind. About half an hour after seven at night, the earthquake came on: the motion, at first, was gently tremulous, increasing by degrees, till the vibrations became more distinct, and, at the same time, so strong, as to shake the walls of the houses with considerable violence; they again became more gentle, and thus changed alternately several times during the shock, which lasted in all about two minutes. In about eight minutes after this was over, a slight shock, of a few seconds duration, succeeded. The thermometer was at 50, and the barometer stood at 28.9, the mercury suffering no alteration. There was little or no wind in the night, the sky clear, excepting some heavy clouds, that hung about the moon. At a quarter after four next morning, we had another shock, which lasted somewhat less than a minute, and was hardly so strong as that of the preceding night. The night of the 26th was rainy and cloudy. At nine o'clock we had a slight shock, of a few seconds. The motion here appeared to be very deep, and was rather undulatory than tremulous. The 27th, cloudy and rainy. From midnight of the 25th, besides these mentioned, four or five slighter shocks were felt; but I myself was sensible of none, till the morning of the

28th, when we had a short pulsatory shock. The same day, at two o'clock, we had a pretty smart shock, lasting about forty seconds. From this time, I was sensible of no more, though others either felt or imagined several slight vibrations every day.

However violent this earthquake was, or rather, by the frightened people of Aleppo, imagined to be, it is certain, that excepting a very few old walls, the city bears no fresh marks of ruin; none of the oldest minarets have suffered. Its effects at Antioch were more formidable; many houses have been thrown down, and some few people killed.

December 7th. The earthquake of the evening of the 25th has proved fatal to Damascus; one-third of the city was thrown down, and of the people numbers yet unknown perished in the ruins. The greater part of the surviving inhabitants fled to the fields, where they still continued, being hourly alarmed by slighter shocks, which deterred them from re-entering the city, or attempting the relief of such as might yet be saved, by clearing away the rubbish. Such was the purport of a letter I read this day, which was wrote from Damascus three days after the earthquake. Other accounts we have at this place, make the loss of the inhabitants amount to 30,000; but, in circumstances of such general horror and confusion, little accuracy can be expected, and the eastern disposition to exaggeration reigns, at present, universally.

Tripoly has suffered rather more than Aleppo; three minarets, and two or three houses, were thrown down, while the walls of numbers of the houses were rent. The Franks, and many of the natives, have deserted the city, and remain in the fields.

At Seidon, great part of the Frank kane was overthrown, and some of the Europeans narrowly escaped with their lives. Acri and Latakea have suffered little, besides rents in some of the walls; But Saphet (eight hours from Acri) was totally destroyed, together with the greater part of the inhabitants.

Such are the most authentic accounts we have from abroad; how much they contribute to calm the minds of the people at Aleppo, you may easily imagine. Since the afternoon of the 23th, several slight shocks have been every day felt, and many more formed by the power of imagination:

gination: for my own part, I have since that time perceived none, excepting one the evening of the 5th, which was pretty strong, but lasted not above twenty seconds. The weather, for these two days, has been gloomy and rainy; a change which people are willing to flatter themselves is favourable. It often lightens in the night, and thunder is heard at a great distance.

Extract from another Letter of Dr. Patrick Russel, to Dr. Alexander Russel, dated at Aleppo, 29 March 1760.

In my last, of the 7th of December, I gave you a full account of the earthquakes, which have occasioned an universal panic all over Syria. There were several other shocks in December, and a few very slight ones in January: since which time, all has been quiet.

Excepting a few old houses, none of the buildings in Aleppo were actually thrown down; but the walls of a considerable number of houses have been rent.

We have had the wettest winter I ever saw in this country. The Coic has everywhere overflowed its banks, and is just now much higher than it has been known to rise for many years.

II. *An Account of the Case of a young Man who had lost the Use of his Hands by cleansing Brass Wire. By Mr. Samuel More, Apothecary, in Jermyn-Street.*

THE disorders to which mechanicks are unavoidably subjected by their employments, have exercised the pens of several ingenious writers; among whom I would not presume to appear, but that I hope the publishing the following case may be of some service: For, I am certain, every one who has been in the least conversant with the labouring people of this town, must frequently have observed their hands in a condition something resembling, though perhaps not quite so bad as that of the young man, whose disorder is the subject of the following paper.

And as there is great reason to believe, that the complaint herein treated of, frequently happens to persons employed in the dyeing business, they will hereafter have a method of cure laid before them, which, with little expence, will probably be of great service to them. And, on that consideration only, I have been in-

duced to submit this account of the case to the inspection of the publick.

The Case of Francis Newman, Nephew and Apprentice to Mr. Newman, Dyer, in the Maize, Southwark, who had lost the Use of his Hands by cleansing Brass Wire.

For the more readily explaining the following case, it is proper to premise, that in drawing brass wire for the pin-makers, the frequent passing it through the fire to anneal it, covers it with a crust, which it is necessary to take off before they can use it; and for this purpose it is sent to the dyers, who, letting it lie for some time in the liquor with which they have dyed what they call Saxon colours (which liquor is composed of water, oil of vitriol, alum, tartar, &c.) and then throwing it forcibly three or four times against the ground, the crust is by degrees broken off, and the wire rendered bright and fit for use. The gratuity given for this, is generally allowed to the apprentices; and in this work Francis Newman had frequently (at his leisure hours) employed himself, till about the month of August, 1759, when the cuticle on the palms of his hands, and the inside of his fingers, was become so hard and rigid, that he was no longer capable of doing either this, or any other business.

For relief of this disorder, he applied to the person who attends the family in capacity of apothecary, who gave him several doses of purging physick, but without success.

He was next admitted an out-patient at St. Thomas's-hospital, where he attended six weeks or two months, but without receiving any benefit.

Somebody then told him, his complaint was owing to the scurvy (to which he had been subject) and he accordingly applied himself to several persons who advertise remedies for curing that distemper, and, among the rest, to Mr. Ward, of whom he had some pills; and once, by mistake, took two of them for a dose, which operated so violently, that every body in the family imagined he could not survive it. However, he still continued in the same condition. And now thinking, that if he was admitted an in-patient at the hospital, he should be more likely to obtain a cure, he got himself admitted, and was there about two months longer; at the end of which

which time he was discharged, but in no better condition than before.

About a fortnight after this, and a twelvemonth from the beginning of this disorder, viz. August 10, 1760, the person who is foreman to Mr. Newman, desired leave to write to me, for my opinion of the case; which being very readily granted, he desired me, by letter, to come and see a young man, who, as he expressed it, "had poisoned his hands with brais and oil of vitriol."

When I first visited him, I found him with his hands quite stiff, and utterly incapable of any business whatever; and having already had so much advice, and taken so many medicines, he concluded his disorder was incurable, and that he should entirely lose the use of his hands, the skin on the palms of them (the right hand rather the worst of the two) having the exact appearance of parchment, full of chaps; and when I endeavoured, by force, to streighten the fingers, the blood started from every joint of them.

After hearing the best account I could get of the cause of his complaint, I imagined, that as the disease had been contracted by his frequently dipping his hands into a violently acid liquor, the most probable method of relieving him, would be, by the application of an emollient liniment, mixed with an alkaline lixivium. For this purpose, I ordered as follows:

R Ol. olivar. ℥iv.

Lixivii. salis alkalin. fix. ℥ii. M.

F. Linimentum.

With this he was ordered to anoint his hands frequently, especially going to bed; and, to prevent the liniment being too soon rubbed off, constantly to wear a pair of gloves.

About four days after, I found the skin a little softened, and I could extend the fingers with less pain than before; and no blood issued upon my endeavouring to move them. This would have encouraged me to have continued the use of the same liniment; but as he complained much of its making his hands smart, every time he used it, (and, indeed, this was the first application among the many he had tried, that ever gave him any uneasiness) I concluded, that the addition of some yolk of egg might lessen the acrimony of the alkaline salt, without at all abating the efficacy of the liniment: I therefore composed the liniment thus:

R Ol. olivar. ℥iv.

Lixivii. salis alk. fix ℥ii.

Vitel. ovor. N^o. ii. f. linimentum.

to be used as before. This mixture not giving him so much pain as the former, he had used it all in three days; and then, coming to me for more, I found his hands still continue to mend; the skin that had grown hard scaling off, and a new flexible one appearing underneath; the chaps were many of them healed; and he began to have some use of his fingers. Encouraged by this success, he continued the use of the last prescribed liniment; and as, from his not having had the proper use of his fingers for so long a time, the joints of them had in a great degree lost their motion, I advised him alternately to clench his fist, and to stretch out his fingers, many times a day.

The disorder had been so long upon him, and (if I may be allowed the expression) had taken so deep root, that although he began very sensibly to amend, from the first application of the liniment, yet it was full two months before I thought it adviseable to leave off the use of it; and then, to prevent a relapse, I gave him the following ointment:

R Axung. Porcin. ℥ii.

Vitel. Ovi.

Ol. Lavend. gr. v. f. unguentum.

with orders to anoint his hands with it every night going to bed. This ointment he has continued to use about a month; and is now perfectly restored to the use of his hands, and begins again to work at his business.

During this course of anointing, he took no internal medicines, except three doses of purging physick."

To the GENIUS.

S I R,

Crutched Friars, June 15.

I AM a plain man, but I can see how this world goes for all that; and, indeed, to find out where the shoe pinches, requires no very fine feelings in him that wears it. My grievance is no small one I assure you. Give me leave, therefore, to submit my case to you and the public; a case which affects not myself alone, but, more or less, many thousands also of honest peaceable married men in his majesty's dominions.

You must know, Sir, that the greater part of my life has been spent in mercantile business, in which I got together a very considerable fortune, and which I was at last prevailed on to quit by my wife's continued remonstrances, that my application to it injured my health; though I must confess, I have scarce known a happy hour since I quitted my counting house. Still, however, I consider, as every man ought, that a *billings* is a serious thing, and keep a regular account of my

my family expences. Instead of allowing my wife *pin-money*, as it is called, I pay all her bills, milliners, mercers, &c. and carry them to the *bad side* of my accounts with my own hand; and it grieves me to the heart to see so much good money lavished away upon gew-gaws and frippery, things ten times worse than canvas, flay-tape, and buckram in a tailor's bill. Such a cloud of ruffles, double-ruffles, treble-ruffles, caps, aprons, and handkerchiefs! Such a deluge of gauze, muslin, blond, and *Brussels* lace! And then from *Ludgate-Hill* rich silks at so high a price! At the rate ——— I blush to own it ——— even of ten guineas *per yard*! Though, indeed, I remember when I could have purchased whole bales of the same sort for no more than three or four, till the coxcombs of my own sex enhanced the price, by making them up into fools coats and birthday-suits for themselves.

This, Sir, you will allow to be a heavy expence; yet, all this is nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison to the grand object of my present application. After my wife's efforts at finery and magnificence had taken, as I supposed, their full swing, she made another stroke, which my folly and compliance has suffered her, by little and little, to carry to such an immoderate length, that this new piece of extravagance has cost me several thousand pounds in hard money. Unfortunately for me, a little scrub Jew, who called himself a merchant, because he carried on a sort of pedlar's traffick in jewels among his tribe, used to dine sometimes at my house, and soon contrived to talk my good woman into a taste for diamonds; a scrivener's wife too in this neighbourhood happened at that time to have jewels in her ears; so that, to humour my wife, little *Tubal* was ordered to furnish her with a pair of diamond tops, for so I think they called them. These, however, were scarce purchased, and the tops well fixt in her ears, before it was found indispensibly requisite to have bobs or drops to them, which also the insinuating souse soon provided for her. The good humour which these occasioned, was but of short duration; for, alas, Sir, my wife soon told me, that these were but poor trumpery bangles, and at best only fit for her *deshabille*; and, as a lady of quality had promised to take her to court, it was absolutely necessary that she should have a pair of large handsome ear-rings; which, by the help of our friend, she soon had, and which were so very brilliant, and set in such a fine transparent fashion, that the countess, who was to accompany her, turned pale with envy at the sight of them. Since then, Sir, I am ashamed to confess to you, that I have been teased and wheedled into giving her a diamond necklace, with an appurtenance dangling to it, which the charge in the bill has taught me to call an *eschavage*; and since that again, a diamond girdle-buckle, a pair of diamond

shoe-buckles, a sprig made up of garnets and diamonds, and what provokes me worse than all the rest, a diamond nosegay or bouquet (as she christens it) which comes to more than a younger child's fortune. Her affection for me has also induced her to wear my picture in miniature, set round with diamonds, for a bracelet; besides which, her fingers are perfectly cramped with rings, single brilliants, hoop-rings, topazes and amethysts without number. She has scarcely the free motion of her knuckles and joints: They are placed five, six, seven, or eight deep below one another, and it is absolutely impossible for her to wear more, unless, like the *Indian* women, she was also to bore her nose.

This, Sir, is the groaning evil of my wife's drefs: And my case, which might once have been reckoned singular, now becomes every day less and less uncommon. Formerly, indeed, rich jewels, as they shine in the crown of monarchs, seemed also to be appropriated to those illustrious characters, which approached nearest to that rank and dignity: But now they are worn indiscriminately by the wife of a Duke or a city-deputy, by a princess of the blood or a lady of pleasure. I can remember the time when women of ordinary rank never dreamt of such extravagance, when they were contented with pebbles and paste instead of diamonds, wore French beads for pearls, and coloured glass for precious stones. At present every woman seems as familiar with diamonds as *Cleopatra* was of old; and to hear them boast how cheap and plentiful they are grown of late years in England, one would almost imagine, that they were inhabitants of *Voltaire's* good country of *Eldorado*, where (as I read lately in a translation of his *Candide*) the soil consisted of gold, and diamonds lay, like stones and pebbles, in the streets and highways.

My good wife is pleased, at times, to expatiate on the economy and good management of laying out money on these trinkets. They are, says she, the only parts of dress, whose value remains undiminished, and on which the cost is not entirely thrown away. They have an intrinsic worth; and they, as well as plate, may be regarded as so much riches in bank, which, like a note, may be converted into cash, whenever one pleases. This is fine talking truly! It is well known, that the setting, and the fashion, and the like, come to above half the money that is paid for them; though indeed the expence is so great, taken altogether, that the buyer is often obliged to try the real value of his purchases by setting his jewels up to auction, and coining his plate like the bankrupt *Frenchmen*, into specie. For my part I never see my wife in all her finery, without being immediately lead to a contemplation of the immense sums, which she carries about her. When I consider the common rate of interest, I cannot help calculating her ears, her neck, her hands,

1761.

er feet, each at so much *per annum*; and when I further reflect how much more *per* *annum*. I could have made of my money in the fair way of trade, she seems to lie like some cruel excise upon my goods. A merchant can scarce ever afford to make a purchase even of land, his whole principal being wanted to answer the demands of his business. How then can he support the loss of so much money lying dead on his wife's toilet? What profit can arise from her ear-rings or shoe-buckles? And where are his quick returns from her ring or her *Bouquet*? Should he suffer a bill of exchange to be protested, in order to pay his lady's jeweller? Or should he run the risk of seeing the precious stones themselves in the hands of his assignees? An estate in land indeed will afford some profit to the owner of it: but the barren brilliants produce neither corn nor grass, yield neither rent nor habitation, and serve no one end (on this side of *Temple-Bar* at least) except that of making the husband poor, and the wife proud.

The bad effect which these ornaments have on the minds of the wearers, might furnish no weak arguments against the use of them. So much finery must be shewn, and for what end does a woman dress, unless it be in order to be seen? With what transport did my wife attend to the city scheme of an assembly at *Haberdasher's-Hall*! where, I dare say, her magnificence has since created no small inquiet in the family of many an alderman. I have already been reproached by more than one of the common-council on this occasion who have themselves shewn no more power to check this domestic evil than I exerted. They talk, however, very loudly of the impropriety of trusting a wife with such valuables: they tell me, it is absolutely putting an independent fortune into her hands. I have heard many stories of diamond-necklaces and earrings being sent by distressed ladies to the pawnbroker's, and my attorney assures me, that he has the jewels of a lady of quality, lying in a strong box, as a pledge for a thousand pounds lost at play, for which she had too much idleness to trouble her husband. I have also heard another story of a lady who robbed her husband, and prevailed on her kind husband to purchase for her a second time *her own* diamonds, new-set, of the jeweller, who had recovered the stolen goods at her hands, I remain,

S I R,

Your well-wisher and humble servant,
HUMPHRY GUBBINS.

My little GENO!

Have read your description of yourself with a deal of glee, and would give a thousand pounds to-morrow to be just such another little thing as you are. A fine sporting fellow I warrant. How much do you weigh? I did not you tell us that?—But, no matter—I'll hold six to one, you don't ride on nine stone, saddle and bridle, and all

But hark ye, my little buck, the reason of my writing to you at present is this. You must know that I have laid lord ——— a thousand guineas, play or pay, with a good many bets depending on the same lay, that I get a man to ride a little *Yorkshire* gallopway of mine, not thirteen hands and a half, by *Jupiter*, five and twenty miles within the hour. I intended to ride myself, and have been in training for that end these six weeks. But it won't do. I can't bring myself to less than twelve stone three pounds and five ounces, do what I will. I have used exercise without measure, eat scarce any thing, and wore five flannel waistcoats all the hot weather, and yet I am over weight after all. Now I'll tell you what, my little GENIUS! If you will ride for me, it is a *drad* affair. The minute you appear on the course, the odds, I am sure, will run ten to one in my favour: so if you'll ride, you shall go halves in the wager, I'll bear you harmless from all losses; and if you have a mind for the job, and it is in your way, I'll recommend you to the jocky club, as a proper man to make up the sportsman's calendar.

Almack's, June 25.

Yours, J. F.

P. S. I have just read an account in the news-paper of the surprizing little horse from *Guadaloupe*, but two feet ten inches high, that is, just eight hands and an half. If you win my match for me, I will buy you this *Guadaloupe* tit for your own riding.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM not of the medical faculty, nor pretend any other knowledge of the spring hereafter-mentioned, than I gained from a printed bill, delivered me in my travels. The cures therein-mentioned exciting my curiosity, I enquired the truth thereof, and found them authenticated by persons of undoubted veracity.—As the cases seem similar to the ulcerated complaint, mentioned in your Magazine, for May, p. 265, with the pleasurable hopes of contributing to the gentleman's relief, I take the liberty, through your means, to communicate them to him.

At Burton Lazars, near Melton Mowbray, a large market town, in Leicestershire, is a spring of fine clear water, which, in the reign of king Henry the 1st. was so highly reputed, for curing the leprosy, that the then earl of Mowbray, by a general collection throughout England, founded an hospital there, for a master and eight brethren, who professed the order of St. Augustine; large foundations whereof still remain, and, till the year 1740, a stone cross stood close to the spring, where it is supposed the superstitious paid adoration.—Burton, in his antiquities of Leicestershire, mentions this to have been the head spital house in all the land, and all the lesser lazars houses, in England, were subject to the master thereof, as he himself was only to the master of the lazars of Jerusalem,

Jaundice, and other disorders, for which he
advises; from which the two mentioned
Persons, who are mentioned in the
following, have been cured. This
Spring, from the following circumstances,
is daily very commodiously enclosed for baths
and drinking; the water, viz. Sarah
Wentworth, who is at Merton Abbey, aged
40 years of age, having laboured under an in-
fernal scum, and scald head, and other scabs,
from four years old, through an opinion of the
country people, always entertained of the heal-
ing quality of this spring, bathed herself with
it, and drank the water; and, perceiving relief,
persevered till she entirely recovered; and her
head and skin became perfectly sound and well.
Her brother, like wife, recovered of the same
disorder, since which, and the building of the
bath, a child, whose father's body, whose parents live
at Merton, (their name I have forgot) being
tormented with a scum like a ring worm on her
back, it spread all over her body, full of ul-
cers, she could neither easily sit or stand;
continuing so, till she was brought to her
parents, despairing of every other assistance, brought her
to bathe and drink these waters, which in
twenty weeks cured her; in two months time. Also
Edward Bridgeley, of Long-Biddington, near
Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, broke out all
over, in almost one entire ulcer, her legs swell-
ed, surprisingly, and, through excess of pain,
became often insensible, continuing thus three
years, he was recommended to, and did bathe in,
and drink these waters five weeks. Where-
upon, she voided many almost incredible sized
stones, her ulcers healed, she recovered her
strength, and is now perfectly sound and well,
and has been visited by many of the physical
faculty, as a most extraordinary case, which
she attributes wholly to these waters. One
Doubleday, alias of Long-Clanfon, in Leice-
stershire, was cured of an imposthume on his
throat, which for two years he continually dis-
charged itself, that he was always forced to
wear a double cloth over it. These facts are,
with great integrity, very truly related, and
will be confirmed by the persons themselves,
and many others in the neighbourhood of the
place. A most extraordinary quality is said to
attend this water, viz. that it never freezes;
and if poured on frozen water, will dissolve it;
and it has been asserted to me, that it will keep
eight or nine months sweet in a vessel (though
continually drawing off) to the very last drop;
but as my short continuance there would not
permit me to examine the truth of this re-
port, I must refer it to the observation of the
curious. I believe that the use of these waters
may be said to be the most pleasant
ment that can be used, and that it has been
to learn hereafter, that it has been the
happy instrument of your correspondent's
recovery, and so.

Your most obedient servant
HUMANUS.

of the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

The aged gentleman, mentioned in your
Magazine for May, who has the phre-
genic ulcer in his cheek, will wait at three
times a day with the following mixture
and apply a plaster of the ceratum album
ceratum epuloticum; or, if neither seems to
agree well, equal parts bees-wax and mutua-
suet, over it; I believe that, for the conve-
nience, he will have reason to thank you,
for the communication.

Your humble servant,

R. Saccar, Saturni. 3vi.
Aq. Calcis Simpl. lbi.
(Pharm. Londin.)
Molper Agitationem.

And if, on a few trials, this lotion shall be
found too sharp, by causing a continued addition
to the pain, it may be let down, by an addition
of another pound of Aq. Calcis to it; and
lower yet, with Aq. Plantaginis; but it will
cause some temporary pain. It is presumed,
that the gentleman is under a milk diet, or
much so; and avoids every thing heating and
stimulating.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

At the court at St. James's, the 8th day
of July, 1761.

P R E S E N T.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor,
Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of Bolton, Duke of Leeds,
Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland, Duke
of Queensberry, Lord Great Chamberlain, Duke
of Newcastle, Lord Steward, Earl of Hunting-
don, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Sandwich,
Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Holderness, Earl
of Rochford, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of
Godolphin, Earl of Cholmondeley, Earl of
Kinnoul, Earl of Bute, Earl of Halifax, Earl
Waldegrave, Earl of Bath, Earl of Buckingham,
Earl of Powis, Earl of Harcourt,
Earl Cornwallis, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl
Egmont, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Fal-
mouth, Viscount Barrington, Viscount Bol-
ton, Viscount Ligonier, Viscount Rothes,
Lord Bateman, Lord Stratford, Lord Sandys, Lord
Ailsa, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Macclesfield,
Lord Grafton, Mrs. Vice-Chamberlain
Henry Legge, Esq; George Grenville, Esq;
James Grenville, Esq; Mr. Secretary of State,
Lord Chief Justice Wills, Master of the
Rolls, Henry Fox, Esq; Charles Townshend,
Esq; Robert Nugent, Esq; William Pitt,
Esq; Sir Francis Dashwood.

His Majesty being this day present in cou-
cil, was pleased to make the following

Having nothing so much at heart, as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable, and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strzelitz; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present made it their request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

W. SHARPE.

Account of the DUTCHY and FAMILY of MECKLENBURGH.

THIS country, which is about 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the north by the Baltick sea; by Brandenburg, on the east; by Lunenburgh and Brandenburg, on the south; and by Holstein, on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who formerly made so great a bustle in Europe, and, at length, had their kingdom reduced to this dutchy, by the knights of the Teutonic order, the Poles, and the Brandenburgers. The Vandals were a rude, barbarous people, who had settled in this country at least twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ. They formed it into a powerful kingdom, and preserved its title and dignity till 1163; when its monarch, Pribislav II. was compelled to embrace the Christian religion, by Henry Lyon, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and one of our king's ancestors, assisted by the duke of Pomerania. At this time the title of king of the Vandals was extinguished, and that of the prince of Mecklenburgh substituted in its stead; who became a vassal to the duke of Bavaria. However, in 1349, the prince of Mecklenburgh, who was called, was created a duke, and made a prince of the empire. The remnant of the Vandals united with the Mecklenburghers about the year 1429: after that time they were divided into three branches, viz. Gustrow, Swerin, and Strzelitz; but the extinction of that of Gustrow in 1688, occasioned a law-suit, between the descendants of

the two other branches, about the succession; which dispute continued till 1701, when a treaty of partition was made at Hamburg, and ratified by the emperor in the following manner: that the dutchy of Gustrow should go to the duke of Swerin; and that the duke of Strzelitz should have the bishoprick of Ratzeburg secularized, and 40000 crowns a year from the tolls of Boitzenbourg, and a voice in the diet of the empire.

The duke of Swerin's annual revenue amounts to 40,000l. and that of the duke of Strzelitz to 25,000l. besides his domain. The country is fruitful, but unhealthy, and excessive cold in winter. It has often been the scene of war, particularly in the differences between Sweden and the empire, when its principal towns, viz. Rostock (a sea port) Gustrow, Butzow, Wismar, Swerin, Domitz, and Gaddebusch, were several times taken by the Swedes, Danes and Imperialists, and some battles fought near them. The country is able to raise a considerable body of troops; but they never had a sufficient number to repel any invader. The titles of both dukes are the same, viz. dukes of Mecklenburgh, princes of Wenden, Swerin and Ratzeburg, lords of Rostock and Stargard; which last was the name of the final branch of the Vandals. The established religion of the country is Lutheran. Imhoff, in his *Notitia Principis Germania*, gives a large account of the genealogy of this family, which he says, is lineally descended from the kings or leaders of the Vandals. Hubner, in his genealogy of the German princes, says, this family, if not the most ancient in Europe, is certainly one of the most noble in Germany. The branch of Strzelitz is the second branch of the house of Mecklenburgh; but its duke is one of the secular princes of the empire, and takes his seat in the diet of Ratzeburg. The late duke of Mecklenburgh Strzelitz, Adolphus Frederick III. dying unmarried, was succeeded by his nephew, (son to his brother Charles Lewis, who is dead) Adolphus Frederick IV. born May 5. 1738, who is not yet married; but has the following brothers and sisters:

1. Christina Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6, 1735.
2. Charles Lewis Frederick, now a lieutenant colonel in the Hanoverian foot-guards, born Dec. 20, 1741.
3. Ernest Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 27, 1742.
4. Sophia Charlotte, or Caroline [our intended queen] born May 16, 1744.
5. George Augustus, born Aug. 3, 1748.

The mother of this illustrious family, who is lately deceased, is the princess Albertine-Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1713, the daughter of Ernest Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildbourghausen.

An Account of the two New Pieces acting at Drury-Lane Theatre. By the Author of All in the Wrong. (See p. 321.)

Dramatis Personæ.

The CITIZEN.

MEN.

Wilding, Mr. O'Brien.
Beaufort, Mr. Miller.
Old Philpot, Mr. Yates.
Young Philpot, Mr. Foote.
Sir Jasper, Mr. Baddely.
Hazard, Mr. Davis.
Finesse, Mr. Gardiner.
Dapper, Mr. Weston.

WOMEN.

Maria, A young gentlewoman.
Corinna, Miss Cockayne.
The OLD MAID, Miss M. N.
Mr. Harlowe, Mr. Davis.
Clerimont, Mr. O'Brien.
Capt. Cape, Mr. Baddely.
Mrs. Harlowe, Miss Haughton.
Miss Harlowe, Mrs. McGuire.

THE first of the above-named pieces, is a comedy of three acts, which is opened by two young gentlemen of the names of Wilding and Beaufort; from whose conversation the audience is informed, that the latter is strongly enamoured with Maria, sister to the former, a girl of great wit, sprightliness, and sensibility, and in whose breast Mr. Beaufort has made an equal impression; but that her father, Sir Jasper Wilding, and Mr. Philpot, a merchant of immense property in the city, have agreed on matching her with a son of the latter, at the same time decreeing Miss Sally Philpot, the sister of Maria's intended lover, as a wife for her brother young Mr. Wilding. This, however, the young people are determined on preventing, at any rate, and on the entrance of Maria, who comes in singing, and notwithstanding the importance of the occasion, still pursues her song, addressed sometimes to her brother, and sometimes to her lover, with a playful and innocent levity, which renders her character extremely amiable; it is concerted amongst them all, that Maria shall, by a stratagem, compel young Philpot to refuse the match. This stratagem is no other, as it is there declared, than an imitation of Leon's behaviour in *Role a Wife and have a Wife*, that is to say, that she shall assume such a degree of simplicity and awkwardness of behaviour, as shall terrify her lover, who has never yet seen her, and to whom she has been recommended as a sensible and ingenious girl, from venturing on a connection with her. In the course of this conversation, Maria describes the characters of her own father and her lovers; the first of which is a country fox-hunting knight, fond of his daughter, and priding himself on her qualifications; yet so

eager on the pleasure of rustic sports, as not to bear even his most important family concerns to interrupt the course of them without impatience. Old Philpot is described, what he appears afterwards to be, an old avaricious misanthrope, still brooding over his money, and solely bent on the prosecution of the main chance, yet not without some suspicion of secretly pursuing pleasures ill suited to his years and received character. A portrait of his son, young Philpot, is also given by Wilding, from which he appears to be an extravagant, foolish, would-be rake, who at the same time that he wears, when in the city and in company with his father, the external of being solely attached to the business of getting money, yet has private lodgings and a kept mistress at the other end of the town and runs into every expence of gaming, racing, &c. Such is the situation of the drama at the conclusion of the first scene.

The scene then changes to the lodgings of Corinna, young Philpot's kept-mistress, where two servants are discovered asleep, with wine, pipes, &c. before them, as supposed sitting up for their master; to these, previous to his entrance, come in three tradesmen, viz. a butcher, a coal-merchant, and a vintner, with bills for payment, when a scene of collusion is disclosed between them and one of the servants, to cheat young Philpot, in consideration of a bank note presented by them to his servant. He himself, at length, makes his appearance, awkwardly and tawdriily complaining, that he has been cheated to the value of 200l. at the gaming table, by the gamblers, Hazard and Finesse, yet confessing himself that he shall make his father pay for all. The gamblers then come in, and after grossly flattering him on qualities which he does not possess, bully him into giving bond for the money lost, which he, who appears to be an arrant coward, soon agrees to. His mistress Corinna then enters, whose extravagance also, he is a dupe; the act ends with his changing his dress.

The second act presents us with old Philpot in the city, where Philpot in a conversation with Dapper and his own Quilldrey, relating to an assurance of a thousand pounds on a ship, shews the character given of him by Maria to have been a dupe; as does also his behaviour in regard to a loan he makes to his son, who at the same time dupes him by a long and plausible story of a great loss in business, and from whom he extracts the most unreasonable terms. While the young fellow is gone to prepare matters for the settling of his affair, Sir Jasper Wilding introduces his daughter, with young Philpot, on his return, is left alone, which a scene of great humour ensues, in consequence of Maria's closely per-

the projected plan, Philpot concludes her to be a downright idiot, treats her as such, and leaves her, with a firm resolution never, on any account, to consent to marry her.—On mutual complaints, however, made by both parties, to their respective parents, they determine on a meeting in the evening to reconcile matters, and so ends the act.

The third act, which being the concluding one, is the busiest of them all, begins with a scene in Corinna's lodgings, in which old Philpot introduces himself to Corinna, by means of a letter, to be enrolled in the number of her keepers; on pulling out a watch, which he thinks proper to admire, he declares it to be a repeater which has been long in the family, and which, as he intends it to continue all longer, he puts again in his pocket.—After presenting her however with twenty guineas, he proceeds to some amorous frictions, but is alarmed by a noise, which induces him to fly for concealment under the table, till the approaching visitor shall be dispatched.

This visitor proves to be young Philpot, who seating himself on the table, relates to Corinna every circumstance of the cheat he had put on his father to get the money from him, intermingling his relation with every term of contempt and ridicule.—This exasperates the old gentleman to the highest degree, yet the fear of detecting himself obliges him still to remain concealed, when Wilding, who appears to be Corinna's favourite gallant, enters in, calls young Philpot to account, who, after giving him the lie, submits to a hearty beating from him: immediately after which, the striking of old Philpot's family watch, gives an alarm, and Wilding, by turning up the table, discovers the father and son to each other, whose mutual reproaches afford a scene of considerable humour.

The scene then shifts to Sir Jasper's house, thither, according to appointment, the elder and younger Philpot, together with a lawyer, now come to conclude the intended match, in order to which young Philpot is once more left alone with his mistress, who entirely changing her conduct, and exerting the utmost activity in her power, terrifies him as much in this interview, from the apprehension of her being a wit, as she had in the other from the fear of her being a fool, and confirms him in his former resolution of having nothing to do to her, which he is declaring to the two gentlemen, when young Wilding enters, who having never before seen his intended father, and brother-in-law, but in the last mentioned scene at Corinna's, is unable to contain his laughter at the ridiculousness of his appearance, and running off to indulge it, is followed by his father, who returning with him, joins in a banter on them, in regard to the story which he has had now related to him by his son.—In the midst of this confusion the lawyer has withdrawn, but returns with Ma-

ria, who on young Philpot's again consenting to the match, declares herself already married to Mr. Subprena the lawyer, who, on throwing off his law peruke, turns out to be no other than Mr. Beaufort in disguise.—Sir Jasper then consents to the match, and so the piece concludes.

The second piece called The OLD MAID, consists of but two acts, and is much more simple in its plot.—Two ladies, viz. Mrs. Harlowe and her husband's sister Miss Harlowe, a vain peevish old maid of forty-three, are supposed to have been seen at Ranelagh by Mr. Clerimont, a young gentleman of family and fortune, who falling desperately in love with Mrs. Harlowe, enquires their names, of which being informed, in general terms only, he, judging by appearances, concludes Mrs. to be Miss and Miss to be Mrs. Harlowe.—On this he applies to the family both by letter and personally to be admitted to pay his addresses to Miss Harlowe.—This mistaken offer transports the old maid into every absurdity that vanity, affectation, and antiquated desire, can produce, and in the mean time Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe, though unable to conceive the possibility of such a phenomenon, look on the offer as too good a one to be rejected, and therefore, as well as Miss Harlowe, give Mr. Clerimont every possible encouragement.—All the several interviews with him are carried on in a manner so natural and yet so ambiguous, that very near two acts, and those rather busy ones, are carried through before an eclaireissement is brought about, by a positive declaration of his passion to Mrs. Harlowe, whom he still concludes to be Miss Harlowe, and her informing her husband of it, who reproaching him with making love to his wife, is appeased by his absolute denial of it; immediately after captain Cape, an India captain, who had for three years dangled after Miss Harlowe, and was on the point of marriage with her, but whom she had rejected with disdain on the prospect of this new admirer, had in like manner called him to an account on the affair, and had been likewise satisfied by his assuring him that the lady who just went out, (viz. Miss Harlowe) was not the object of his passion. On the entrance of both the ladies together, however, Clerimont rushing forwards to Mrs. Harlowe and taking her in his arms, to the great disappointment of Miss Harlowe, who has already opened her's with rapture to receive him, is at length convinced of his error by Mr. Harlowe's interfering and informing him that lady is his wife, when begging pardon for his involuntary mistake, he takes his leave.

Miss Harlowe, now convinced of her mistake likewise, and of the ridicule it will incur, would fain repair her false step by offering her hand once more to the captain, who in his turn treats her with the same disdain she had

before shown to him, and leaving her to the repentance due to her folly, she likewise quits the stage in a fit of grief, rage and disappointment, and the farce ends with some reflections from Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe.

The following is a Translation of the Speech which M. de Bereel, the Dutch Ambassador, made on the 20th ult. to the King, when he had a private audience to deliver his Credentials.

THEIR high mightinesses my lords and masters have so many motives to interest themselves in the fate of these kingdoms, that your majesty's accession to the crown gave them the highest pleasure; of which I am commanded to inform your majesty, and at the same time to assure you of their respectful and inviolable attachment to your royal person, and of the sincerity of their wishes for the duration and prosperity of a reign which you have so happily begun. The gracious assurance, which your majesty hath already given of your friendship to the republic excited the warmest gratitude. Nothing could have given greater consolation under the loss of the king your majesty's grandfather. The republic will always regret in him not only a faithful ally, but a true friend, whose affection never varied, and who added to the qualities of a great prince that integrity which would have done honour to a private man. What a high satisfaction it is for their high mightinesses to find in your majesty's person all those qualities, which whilst they so gloriously distinguished your illustrious ancestors made their people happy, and strongly attached the republic to them. What great reason have their high mightinesses to promise themselves the most intimate union between two nations who are bound by so many common interests to concur mutually in each other's advantage, and to despise the suggestions of a mistaken jealousy? As their high mightinesses are fully sensible of the value of this union, they most ardently desire to maintain and strengthen it. Being charged by them to give your majesty assurances of this, and filled with the same sentiments myself, I shall do my utmost to answer the choice they have condescended to make of me, and to merit the continuance of that favour with which your majesty honoured me before you ascended the throne. I flatter myself that the gratitude with which it inspired me will appear from the whole of my conduct, so be equal to my profound respect for your majesty's person, and your eminent qualities.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

IF the first term of a series, in arithmetical progression, be unity, and the common excess be 2, the sum of the series, let the number of terms be what it will, shall be equal to

the square of that number. *Quere the demonstration.*

GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.
By Philanthropos, Author of the Letter to Evangelicus.

IN a right angled triangle, the difference of the sides 70, and the difference of the segments of the hypotenuse (made by a perpendicular from the right angle to the hypotenuse) 96, are given to determine the triangle.

The following was communicated by Mr. BARNARD WIN, Surgeon, at Farringdon, in Berks.

TALKING of canine madness, the other day, an ingenious person in company related this fact. A woman, bit by a mad dog, and who had the dreadful hydrophobia upon her, was doomed, according to the old custom, to be smothered; but at the time her executioners appeared, she happened to have a small interval of reason, and made such efforts to escape, that she got out of their hands to the stairs-head; when, her foot slipping, she fell, and cut through the temporal artery, which bleeding freely, her friends did not attempt to stop it, concluding it would save them their painful office, as in the end it did; for the woman, almost exhausted, gave evident signs of a recovery from the dreadful distemper, and actually survived it.

The Frame and Temper of MIND of a TRUE CHRISTIAN.

1 Thess. chap v. ver. 16. 17, 18.

"Rejoice evermore."

"Pray without ceasing."

"In every thing give thanks."

WHICH expression, in its full sense, implies a disposition always cheerful, grateful, and resigned; having a continual sense of the mercies which we enjoy—our dependence upon God—and his unmerited favours—A disposition always prone to rejoice at the prosperity of its fellow-creatures, professing that universal charity which is the life and essence of religion;—looking up to the supreme Being in every step of our conduct—having God at all times in our thoughts, words, and actions,—resolving to do nothing but what is agreeable to his will—to fear nothing beyond, nor besides his displeasure;—when we lie down, recommending ourselves to his care—when we rise up, imploring his protection, and preventive spirit (besides which there is nothing that we can pray for or ought) in the beautiful expression of the psalmist—"Remembering God in our hearts, and thinking on him when we are waking. In a word, it is that frame and temper of mind, which is always suppliant, grateful and resigned—reposing our trust and confidence in the wisdom, justice, and mercy of the divine Providence, and whatever

we do, doing all to the praise and glory of
God.
N. B. The 17th chapter of St. John, and
the former part of the 18th verse, have never
been published.

yet soon and partly explained, and for some
may be useful with a few alterations
and the face ends with some reflections
from Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe.

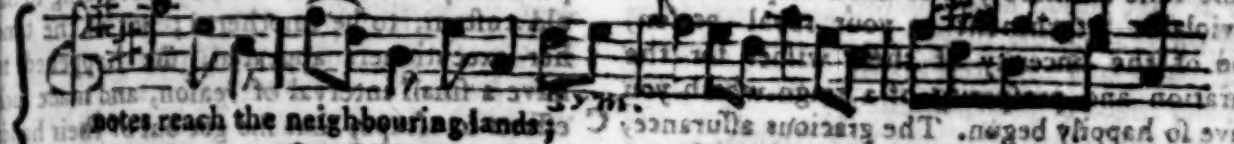
Sung by Mr. LOWE at VAUXHALL.



On the white cliffs of Albion, see Fame where she stands, And her shrill swelling



notes reach the neighbouring lands;



Of the natives free born, and their conquests, the singer, The happiest of men,



with the greatest of kings.



'Tis done, and great George is to mercy inclin'd,
The best word is gone forth for the good of
mankind;

'Tis the act of a Briton, to beat, then to spare,
And our King is a Briton, deny it who dare.

To Hodgeson and Keppel let bumpers then smile,
And to all our brave troops, who have taken
Bellem;

May they meet just reward, and with courage
advance;

Still to humble the pride and the power of
France;

Charge your glasses up high; and drink health
to the king.

To the duke, and the princess, and make the
May the days of great George be all happy and
long;

And the man still be right, who yet never was
GENIUS.

Mr. Secretary P.

GENIUS, ENVY, and TIME.

Addressed to WILLIAM HOGARTH, Esq;
By M. LLOYD.

IN all professional skill,
There never was, nor ever will
Be excellence, or exhibition;
But fools are up in opposition;
Each letter'd, grave, pedantic dunce,
Wakes from his lethargy at once,
Shrugs, shakes his head, and rubs his eyes,
And, being dull, looks wondrous wise,
With solemn phiz, and critic scowl,
The wisdom of his brother owl.

MODERNS! He hates the very name;
Your antients have prescriptive claim:—
But let a century be past,
And we have taste and wit at last;
For at that period moderns too,
Just turn the corner of *Virtù*
But merit *now* has little claim
To any meed of present fame;
For 'tis not worth that gets you friends,
'Tis excellence, that most offends.
If, *Proteus*-like, a GARRICK's art
Shews taste and skill in every part;
If, ever just to nature's plan,
He is in all the very man,
E'en here shall envy take her aim,
— write, and — — — blame.

THE JEALOUS WIFE, tho' chafly writ,
With no parade of frippery wit,
Shall set a scribbling, ail at once,
Both giant wit, and pigmy dunce;
While *Critical Reviewers* write,
Who shew their teeth before they bite,
And sacrifice each reputation
From wanton false imagination.
These observations, rather stale,
May borrow spirit from a tale.

GENIUS, a bustling lad of parts,
Who all things did by fits and starts,
Nothing above him, or below him,
Who'd make a riot, or a poem,
From eccentricity of thought.
Not always so the think he ought;
But, was it once his own election,
Would bring all matters to perfection
Would act, design, engrave, write, paint,
But neither from the least constraint.
Who hated all pedantic school,
And scorn'd the gloss of knowing fools,
That hold perfection all in all,
Yet treat it as *mechanical*,
And give the same sufficient rule
To make a poem, as a fool—
From the first spring-time of his youth,
Was downright worshipper of truth;
And with a free and liberal spirit,
His courtship paid to lady MERIT.

ENVY, a squint-ey'd, meer old maid,
Well known among the scribbling trade;
A hag, so very, very thin,
Her bones peep'd through her bladder-skin;
Who could not for her soul abide
That folks shou'd praise, where she must chide,
Follow'd the youth where'er he went,
To marr each good and brave intent,

Would lies, and plots and mischief hatch,
To ruin him and spoil the match.
Honour she held at bold defiance,
Talk'd much of *faction*, gang, alliance,
As if the real sons of taste

Had clubb'd to lay a DESART waste.

In short, wherever GENIUS came,
You'd find this antiquated dame;
Whate'er he did, where'er he went,
She follow'd only to torment,
Call'd MERIT by a thousand names,
Which decency or truth disclaims,
While all her business, toil, and care,
Was to depreciate, lye, compare,
To pull the modest maiden down,
And blast her fame to all the town.

The youth, inflam'd with conscious pride,
To prince POSTERITY apply'd,
Who gave his answer thus in rhyme,
By his chief minister, old TIME.

“Repine not at what pedants say,
We'll bring thee forward on thy way;
If wither'd ENVY strive to hurt
With lies, with impudence and dirt,
You only pay a common tax,
Which fool, and knave, and dunce exact.
Be this thy comfort, 'tis thy joy,
Thy strength is in it's prime, my boy,
And ev'ry year thy vigour grows,
Impairs the credit of thy foes,
ENVY shall sink, and be no more
Than what her NAIADS were before;
Mere excremental maggots, bred
In poet's topsy-turvy head,
Born like a momentary fly,
To flutter, buzz about and die.

Yet, GENIUS, mark what I presage,
Who look through every distant age:
MERIT shall bless thee with her charms,
FAME lift thy offspring in her arms,
And stamp eternity of grace
On all thy numerous, various race.
ROUBILLIAC, WILTON, names as high
As *Pelidas* of antiquity,
Shall strength, expression, manner give
And make e'en marble breathe and live;
While SIGISMUNDA's deep distress,
Which looks the soul of wretchedness,
When I with slow and soft'ning pen
Have gone o'er all the tints agen,
Shall urge a bold and proper claim
To level half the antient fame;
While future ages yet unknown
With critic air shall proudly own
Thy HOGARTH first of every clime
For humour keen, or strong sublime,
And hail him from his fire and spirit,
The child of GENIUS and of MERIT.”

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary

Whitehall, July 20, 1761.

THIS morning arrived the honour-
able Captain Monckton from India, with
following letter from colonel Coote to the
honourable Mr. secretary Pitt,

1761.

PONDICHERRY *surrendered.*

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Head Quarters at Outgarret, Feb. 3, 1761.

S I R,

In my last, per the Shaftesbury Indiaman, I had the honour to transmit to you an account of my proceedings with the army to the 15th of last October. On the 23d, admiral Stevens, sailed from Trincamaley to resist the squadron, leaving five sail of the line, under the command of captain Haldane, to continue the blockade of Pondicherry by sea, which place began to be greatly distressed for want of provisions. On the 9th of November, I ordered a ricochet battery for four pieces of cannon to be erected to the northward, at about 1400 yards from the town, more with a design to harass the enemy, than any damage we could think of doing to the works at so great a distance. On the 10th we began to land our stores, and to prepare every thing for carrying on the siege with vigour. The rains being over by the 26th, I imagined the distresses of the enemy might be much augmented, and garrison duty rendered very fatiguing, if some batteries were erected on different quarters of the town; I therefore gave directions to the engineers to pitch on proper places, at such distances, and in such situations, that the shot from them might enfilade the works of the garrison, and our men and guns not be exposed to any certain fire of the enemy. Accordingly, the following batteries were traced out, one (called the prince of Wales's) for four guns, near the breach on the north side, to enfilade the Great Street, which runs north and south through the White town; one for four guns and two mortars, to the north-west quarter, at 1000 yards distance, to enfilade the north face of a large counterguard, before the north-west bastion, called the duke of Cumberland's; a third, called prince Edward's, for two guns, to the southward, at 1200 yards distance, to enfilade the streets from south to north, so as to cross the fire from the northern battery; and a fourth to the South-west, called prince William's, for two guns and one mortar, at 1000 yards distance, in order to destroy the guns in St. Thomas's redoubt, and to ruin the vessels and boats near it. On the 8th at midnight, they were all opened together, and continued firing till day-light. On the 9th, the enemy kept up a warm fire on our batteries, without doing much damage to them. This day one gunner and a subedar of seapoys were killed. On the 25th, admiral Stevens, with four ships of the line, arrived off Pondicherry, having parted company with admiral Cornish and his division, on the 16th instant, in blowing weather. On the 29th, a battery, called the Hanover, was begun, for four guns and three mortars, to the northward, at 1450 yards distance from the town, against the north-west counterguard and curtain. On the 1st of January, we had a very violent storm of wind and rain! It began at eight in the evening, and lasted till between three and four the next morning. I gave di-

rections for the repairing our batteries, which the storm had almost ruined, and the putting every thing into the best order our present situation would admit. On the 4th we had the agreeable sight of admiral Stevens in the Norfolk, who had had the good fortune to weather out the storm, without suffering the least damage. On the 5th I attacked a post of very great consequence to the enemy, in which were four twenty-eight pounders, called St. Thomas's redoubt, and carried it without any loss. At day-light on the 6th, 300 of the enemy's grenadiers retook it, owing to the officer, commanding the redoubt, not being able to keep his seapoys together. This day admiral Cornish in the Lenox, with the York and Weymouth, arrived; and, as most of the ships, which had been disabled, were now refitted, the blockade of Pondicherry was as compleat as ever. On the 12th the Hanover battery, being repaired, kept up a very brisk fire, and greatly damaged the counterguard and bastion, and made a breach in the curtain. On the 13th, in the evening, I ordered a working party of 700 Europeans, and 400 Lascars, with the pioneers company, under the command of a major, to the northward, where the engineers had traced out a battery for 11 guns and 3 mortars. At 8 o'clock they began a trench for introducing gabions of four feet high, which were to form the interior facing of the battery. At the same time a parallel was begun, 90 yards in the rear, of 250 yards long, and an approach of 400 yards in length. Notwithstanding the moon shone very bright, and the battery within 500 yards of the walls, every thing went on without the least disturbance from the enemy. By morning six embrasures were in a condition to receive guns, and the rest far advanced. This was called the royal battery. On the 14th the Hanover battery kept up a constant fire the whole day, which entirely ruined the west face and flank of the north-west bastion. On the 15th the royal battery was opened, which, by eight o'clock in the morning, silenced the fire of the enemy, and gave us an opportunity of beginning a trench, to contain our royal mortars, and three guns, for the more speedy demolition of the demi-bastion and ravelin of Madras gate. This evening colonel Durre, of the royal artillery, the chief of the Jesuits, and two Civilians, were sent out by M. Lally, with proposals for the delivering up the garrison, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose you, and my answer thereto. Also a copy of the several articles delivered me by the chief of the Jesuits, on behalf of the French East-India company, to which I made no reply. On the 16th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the grenadiers of my regiment took possession of the Villenour-gate; and in the evening, those of Draper's of the citadel. The commissaries were immediately ordered to take an account of all the military stores found in the garrison and returns to be given in, of the number of officers,

officers, non-commissioned and private, of the different corps, at the time the place surrendered, as well as the number of inhabitants: all of which I have now the honour to transmit to you, as well as a plan of the garrison, with the works carried, and intended to be carried on, against it.

It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you, that during the whole time of the blockade, a perfect harmony subsisted between the navy and army and all possible assistance was given me by admiral Stevens. I should likewise do great injustice to captain Haldane, if I omitted to mention his attention and assiduity for the publick service, during his having the command of the ships left on the coast by Mr. Stevens, and of his doing every thing that could be wished or expected from a good and gallant officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE.

Translation of Mr. Lally's proposals for the delivery of the garrison.

The taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always subsisted between all European nations, and namely between the two nations in this part of India; and that immediately after a signal service which the French nation had rendered the English, not only in taking no part against them with the nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their settlements, to give them time to recover from their first losses (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himself, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refusal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed upon between our respective masters, though it was at first accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the commissaries were named on both sides to go to Sadrast to settle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it ought of my power with respect to my court, to make or propose to Mr. Coote any capitulation for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops and those of the company, surrender themselves for want of provisions, prisoners of war of his Britannick majesty, upon the terms of the cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exercise of the Roman religion, the religious houses, hospitals, chaplains, surgeons, servants, &c. referring myself to the decision of our two courts for reparation proportioned to the violation of so solemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take possession, to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, of the gate of Villenour; and after to-morrow at the same hour of that of fort St. Louis; and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate such ulterior dispositions to be made, as he shall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a principle of justice and humanity, that the mother and sisters of

Raza Saib be permitted to seek an asylum where they please, or that they remain prisoners among the English, and be not delivered up to Mahomet Ally Cawn's hands, which are filled with the blood of the husband and father, that he has spilt, to the shame indeed of those who gave them up to him; but not less to the shame of the commander of the English army, who should not have allowed such a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I consent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry may make their own representations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private interests, as well as the interest of the inhabitants of the colony.

Done at fort Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th day of January, 1761.

Signed, LALLY.

To Colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Britannick Majesty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true copy. FRANCIS ROWLAND, Sec.

Colonel Coote's Answer to M. Lally's Proposals.

The particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long since transmitted to his Britannick majesty, by the officers to whom that place surrendered, colonel Coote cannot take cognizance of what passed on that occasion; nor can he admit the same as any way relative to the surrender of Pondicherry.

The disputes which have arisen concerning the cartel concluded between their Britannick and most Christian majesties, being as yet undecided, colonel Coote has it not in his power to admit, that the troops of his most Christian majesty, and those of the French East India company, shall be deemed prisoners of war to his Britannick majesty, upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be used as he shall think consistent with the interests of the king his master. And colonel Coote will shew all such indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will send the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take possession of the Villenour gate; and the next morning, between the same hours, he will take possession of the gate of fort St. Lewis.

The mother and sisters of Raza Saib shall be escorted to Madras, where proper care shall be taken for their safety; and they shall on any account, be delivered into the hands of the nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn.

Given at the head quarters of the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th day of January 1761.

Signed, EYRE COOTE.

To Arthur Lally, Esq; Lieutenant-General and commander in chief of his most Christian Majesty's forces in India, at Pondicherry.

A true copy. FRANCIS ROWLAND, Sec.

The superior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the count de Lally, lieutenant-general of the armies of his most Christian Majesty, and his commissary in India, to treat the said town and its inhabitants, present the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannick Majesty's troops on the coast of Coromandel.

Article I. Upon the reduction of the place, inhabitants shall not in anywise be injured; their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them where-ever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town, as new subjects of his Britannick Majesty; and they shall be treated as the old subjects have usually been treated; accordingly, those who have heretofore had possessions or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

Article II. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholick religion, in the same manner as had been practised under the French government. The churches and houses of the ecclesiasticks and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have the liberty of passing from place to place, and shall find, under the British flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

Article III. Not only the buildings and houses belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiasticks, or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses, and walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the fate of the last, that is to say, every thing of this kind belonging to the company, shall be decided by the two respective courts.

Article IV. The papers of the Registry and Survey Office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France, without any obstacle, by such conveyances as they shall think fit, who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall, in the mean time, remain.

Article V. The treatment, herein before stipulated by the first article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, men settled in the said town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in service of the company; and so in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, settled heretofore in Pondicherry for trade.

Article VI. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well as those who are in health, as those who have died, 1761.

been wounded, or are invalids, having served as volunteers, and not being soldiers, should have the liberty of returning to their home by the first good opportunity they may find.

Article VII. Safe-guards shall be granted to prevent disorder.

Article VIII. All the foregoing articles shall be executed agreeable to good faith.

A true copy. FRANCIS ROWLAND, sec.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, Carriages, Powder Shot and Small Arms, found in the Works of Pondicherry, Tonn, Citadel and Artillery Park.

Brass ordnance 81 serviceable, 2 unserviceable; iron ordnance 436 serviceable, 23 unserviceable; brass howitzers 43 serviceable; iron howitzers 2 serviceable; brass mortars 82 serviceable; iron mortars 7 serviceable; carriages of different sorts 326 serviceable, 58 unserviceable; mortar beds 46 serviceable, wood; mortar beds 7 serviceable, iron; double-headed shot 182; lead shot of different nature 60264; shells and hand grenades 22599; grape shot 1095; 207 barrels of powder of 200lb. each serviceable; 1488 barrels of powder of 100lb. each serviceable; total of powder 230380lb; barrels of powder unserviceable 56; powder in cartridges of different nature 40330lb; exclusive of small arms ammunition; ammunition fixed for wall-pieces 2907; muskets 368640; carbines 68980; pistols 46830; gingalls 20700; muskets new with bayonets 1350; ditto new without bayonets 315; ditto with locks, mostly bad 2351; ditto unserviceable, between 7 & 8000; English wall-pieces, good 18; ditto bad 8; French wall-pieces, good 190; gingal pieces, old 73; carbines 35; fuzees long, new 120; ditto old 50; ditto short 30; pistols, new pairs 600; ditto, old pairs 310; hangers, new 3200; sabres, new 1000; broad swords and sabres mixed 195; bayonets, new 3000; ditto, old 500; pole axes 1200; cartouch boxes, new 3000; ditto, old 1000; flints, about 20 hogsh-heads; Mullet balls, 6 barrels; ditto 80 kegs; iron ramrods about 12000; copper drums 15; wood ditto 17; espontoons, old 28; cartridge boxes of different sizes 20866; A small quantity of fixed ammunition; ladles of different sizes 265; sponges ditto, mostly old 430; lead aprons of different sizes 363; wad-hooks ditto 50; grates for heating shot 2; with a large quantity of musket strings, buff belts, armourers, smiths, and carpenters tools, locks, and other lumber.

Pondicherry, Jan. 27, 1761.
(Signed) Charles Milton, military commissary-general. E. Chandler, commissary of artillery.

Exact State of the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of Lieutenant General Lally, in Pondicherry, which surrendered at discretion to Colonel Eyre Coote, commanding in Chief his Britannick Majesty's land

land Forces, laying Siege to that Place) the 15th day of January, 1761, Prisoners of War.

King's troops. Artillery. Commissioned-officers. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant. Staff-officers. 1 surgeon-major, 2 secretaries, 3 artificers, 6 miners, 1 volunteer. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 11 serjeants. Rank and file. 8 corporals, 4 lance corporals, 42 gunners.—Lorrain regiment. Commissioned-officers. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 16 captains, 13 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant. Staff-officers. 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon-major, 2 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant major, 28 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 7 drummers. Rank and file. 43 corporals, 31 lance corporals, 178 private.—Lally's regiment. Commissioned-officers. 1 lieutenant-general, 13 captains, 14 first lieutenants. Staff-officers. 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon-major. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant major, 20 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 10 drummers. Rank and file. 139 private, 29 invalids.—Marines. Commissioned officers. 7 captains, 6 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants. Staff-officers. 1 adjutant, 1 secretary. Non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, 27.—Company's troops. Artillery. Commissioned officers. 2 captains, 5 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 4 ensigns. Staff-officers. 1 adjutant, 1 commissary, 2 assistants, 9 volunteers. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant-major, 10 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 5 drummers. Rank and file. 6 corporals, 45 gunners.—Cavalry. Commissioned officers. 1 captain, 2 first lieutenants. Rank and file. 12 private.—Volunteers of Bourbon. Commissioned officers. 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, 3 ensigns. Staff-officers. 1 adjutant. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant-major. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer. Rank and file. 4 corporals, 2 lance corporals, 24 private.—Battalion of India. Commissioned officers. 1 major, 12 captains, 11 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 10 ensigns. Staff-officers. 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon-major, 2 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant-major, 17 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 10 drummers. Rank and file. 15 corporals, 99 private.—Invalids. Commissioned officers. 1 major. Staff-officers. 1 adjutant, 1 captain of the ports, 3 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers. 1 serjeant-major, 22 serjeants, 1 drummer. Rank and file. 15 corporals, 79 private.

Total of Commissioned Officers, Staff-Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.

King's troops. Artillery 83, Lorrain regiment 327, Lally's regiment 230, marines 29.—Company's troops. Artillery 94, cavalry 15, volunteers of Bourbon 40, battalion of India 192, invalids 14. Total 1400.—Super-numerary commissioned and extraordinary staff 37. Total of the troops 1437.—Civil list including governor, council, and inhabitants 381.—Grand total of those returns 1818.

People since found out, not included in the above Lists.

Surgeons &c. of hospitals 39, attendants to ditto 9, invalids of the German brigade 29, men discharged and remain in the town 179, provost people 4. Total 254.

Admiralty-Office. July 20, 1761.

This Morning Capt. Hughes, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship York, arrived here with Dispatches from Rear Admiral Stevens, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the East-Indies.

Rear admiral Stevens, in his letters of the 6th and 7th of February last, to Mr. Cleveland, informs the lords commissioners of the admiralty, That Pondicherry surrendered to his majesty's arms on the 15th of the preceding month, having been very diligently blockaded by his majesty's squadron, under his command, for upwards of eight months; and for a considerable time by colonel Coote, commander in chief of his majesty's land forces. General Lally, in expectation of relief from the French squadron, suffered himself, garrison, and inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost degree of distress and misery for want of provisions. Colonel Coote began the siege about a month before its surrender; and the last battery, consisting of 11 twenty-four pounders, which he raised, was within about five hundred yards of the walls. In two days after this, they gave up the place at discretion. The 16th, in the morning, at eight o'clock, a company of grenadiers took possession of the Valcdour-Gate; and on the 17th, at the same time, colonel Coote, accompanied by rear-admiral Cornish, and the captains Haldane and Tinker, took possession of the citadel on the part of both services, as they were so connected together in the reduction of this important conquest to his majesty's arms, and to the East-India company in particular.

He flatters himself that the zeal, which have ever animated him in the faithful discharge of his duty to his royal master and his country, will meet with their lordships approbation; and he thinks it is his duty to acquaint their lordships, how well he is satisfied with the conduct and behaviour of rear-admiral Cornish, and the captains of his majesty's ships under his command, in carrying on the publick service.

He also informs their lordships, that, on the 1st of January, a violent storm of wind coming on, he found it absolutely necessary for the safety of his majesty's ships, to cut their cables and put to sea; where he put his company with the other ships of the squadron, and on the 4th, returning into Pondicherry road, he had the misfortune to find his majesty's ship duke of Aquitain had foundered about two leagues to the southward, and the Sunderland about two leagues to the northward of that place, and most of the crew

wrecked. The ships Newcastle and Queenborough, with the Protector fireship, were driven ashore and lost a little to the southward of Ariancopang, but the people were saved; as also the ordnance, and most of the stores and provisions. Several of the other ships suffered in the storm; but with the help of the masts, yards, and stores saved from the wrecked ships, and the assistance of the squadron, they were in a very few days, completely fitted, and put in a proper state for service.

That, having intercepted a letter from general Lally to M. Raymond, French resident at Pullicat, a copy of which is hereafter added, the admiral immediately dispatched circular letters to the Dutch and Danish settlements, to acquaint them, that notwithstanding the representations of general Lally, he had eleven sail of his Britannick majesty's ships of the line, and two frigates, under his command, in condition for service, holding the blockade of Pondicherry; and as that place was closely invested and blockaded by land and sea; and as, in that case, it was contrary to the law of nations, for any neutral power to give them any succour or relief, he had determined to seize any vessel or boat that should attempt to throw any provisions into that place.

Translation of an intercepted Letter from General Lally to Mr. Raymond, French Resident at Pullicat, dated at Pondicherry the 2d of January, 1761.

MR. RAYMOND,

The English Squadron is no more, Sir. Out of the twelve ships they had in our road, seven are lost, crews and all; the four others dismasted; and it appears there is no more than one frigate that hath escaped; therefore don't lose an instant to send us chelings upon chelings loaded with rice: The Dutch have nothing to fear now; besides (according to the rights of nations) they are only to send us no provisions *themselves*, and we are no more blocked up by sea.

The saving of Pondicherry hath been in your power once already: If you miss the present opportunity, it will be entirely your fault. Don't forget also some small chelings: Offer great rewards: I expect 17000 morattoes within these four days. In short, *attaquez tout, tentez tout, forcez tout, et envoyez-nous du riz, si ce n'est que la moitié en une fois.*

(Signed) LALLY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 21. Last night captain Douglas arrived with the following letter from the right Hon. lord Rollo, to the right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt.

Roseau in the Island of Dominique, June 8, 1761.

SIR,

I had the honour of writing to you on the 31st instant from Guadalupe; and I then in-

formed you of the resolution I had taken to proceed directly to attack the island of Dominico, with the few North American troops which had arrived, and the reinforcement furnished by governor Dalrymple, under the command of lieutenant-governor Melvill. I accordingly sailed from the road of Basse-terre, under the escort of commodore Sir James Douglas, with four ships of the line, and some frigates, on his majesty's birth-day, and arrived within a league of Roseau about noon on the 6th; when we judged it best to send a summons to the inhabitants; to which, after their recovering somewhat of their consternation, and having sent off two deputies, probably to amuse us, they returned a negative answer, manned their entrenchments and batteries at and above Roseau, and prepared to stand on their defence: I thereupon gave immediate orders for the troops to land; which was effected very speedily, and in the best order, much owing to the disposition of the boats, and position of the king's ships, very judiciously directed by the commodore; and, agreeably to orders given, there was not one single cannon or musquet discharged, till the enemy began to fire just before our landing. The troops formed quickly on the beach, and while part soon after possessed the town, the corps of grenadiers, consisting of the companies of the 4th and 22d regiments, commanded by colonel Melvill, seized a flanking battery, and part of an adjoining intrenchment, which had been abandoned. The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees and bushes, and fired from time to time from their battery, overlooking their entrenchments, the town and shore. It was now pretty late, and it appeared to me, that the troops might be extremely harassed, and suffer even great loss, during the night, by the cannon and musquetry of the enemy, from the entrenchments overlooking the town; as also, that the enemy might be much reinforced before morning; and having an excessive strong country in their favour, with four entrenchments behind, and above each other, might make a great defence. I judged it best therefore to order them to be immediately attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops, which was accordingly done, with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy, with very little loss, were driven successively, in great confusion, from all their entrenchments, from their batteries, and from the head-quarter above it, where colonel Melvill immediately took post with the grenadiers. We took there M. de Longprie, the French commandant; their second officer, M. de la Couche, and some others, with a quantity of powder.

I lay myself at their advanced post during the night, having established a communication, by proper guards, with the rest of the troops who possessed the town. Next day I

established

established my head quarters in Roseau; and have been since much employed in receiving the oaths of submission and surrender of arms from the nearest inhabitants, as well as in dispatching orders for that effect to the distant quarters; the landing of military stores and provisions, the quartering of troops, and the preparation to occupy and entrench a defensible post, have been the chief objects of my attention hitherto.

I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to you more particular accounts of this island; but must inform you, in the mean time, that as it was carried by assault, I gave them no other terms than a protection, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, obliging them first to deliver up all their arms, and to swear allegiance to his majesty. Five hundred of the inhabitants, among which are the captains and militia officers of the quarters, with most of the principal planters, have delivered up their arms, and sworn submission, for which I have granted them a protection, till his majesty's further pleasure shall be known. The native Caribs, who inhabit a rugged quarter on the windward part of the island, seem to like their new masters, and are to deliver up their arms in a body.

I cannot conclude without having the pleasure of assuring you, that the greatest harmony, has subsisted between his majesty's squadron and the troops under my command; and that I have experienced the greatest zeal, and most cheerful support from the commodore, who also very much favoured the attack, by a brisk and well directed cannonade. As to the king's troops, I cannot enough applaud the coolness and intrepidity with which they acted on the occasion.

It is probable, that this will be delivered to you by captain Douglas, of his majesty's fourth regiment, who, notwithstanding very bad health, came upon this service, and was present in the attack; but, being become much worse, now returns, with my leave, to Guadaloupe. I am, &c.

ROLLO.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1761.

Captain Innis, of his Majesty's Ship the Arundell, arrived here last night, with the following Account transmitted by Commodore Sir James Douglas, to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board the Dublin, in the Road of Roseau, Dominique, the 13th of June, 1761.

On the 4th of June I sailed from Guadaloupe with the troops we had for Dominique, with the Dublin, Bellicieux, Sutherland and Montague, and on the 6th in the forenoon arrived off Roseau, when I sent a lieutenant on shore, accompanied by a land officer, with a manifesto, signed by lord Rollo and myself, addressed to the principal inhabitants, and all others residing in the neutral islands of Dominique, which was read by the officer to the people in the town; and soon after two of the

inhabitants of most note came off in the boat to me, who seemed, upon the whole of their conversation, not to be displeased at our coming to take possession of the island; but in the afternoon, when they were put on shore, we found the people were spirited up by the governor, Mons. Longprie, to stand upon their defence, and declared they had come to a determination to defend themselves: Upon which I ordered the ships to anchor as close in as possible, and the necessary dispositions were accordingly made for landing the troops, which was effected about five in the evening, under cover of the shipping; and notwithstanding the enemy had four intrenchments upon the face of a steep hill, with two nine pounders in the upper one, lord Rollo, at the head of his troops, and colonel Melvill, at the head of the grenadiers, with a surprising alertness and intrepidity, drove the enemy from their entrenchments and battery, with the loss only of about eight men killed and wounded, and made themselves masters of Roseau, and the adjacent places of defence, in a time too short to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The resistance the enemy made, has put it in our power to bring them to such terms as we please; and they are flocking from all parts of the island, to take the oath of allegiance to his majesty king George.

M. Lamprie is a prisoner, with three others of the principal people.

It is with pleasure I assure their lordships of the good understanding subsisting between the officers and men of the navy and army.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ST James's, July 22, 1761. This day at noon arrived here major Wedderburn, dispatched by prince Ferdinand, on Thursday last, the 16th instant, with the following letter from his most serene highness to his majesty.

"I have the honour to congratulate your majesty upon a very signal advantage, which your majesty's arms have this day gained. It is impossible for me to set down every particular of this glorious day. The bearer of this, an officer of very distinguished merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy success of this day, will give your majesty an exact account of it. I have the honour to recommend him to your majesty's royal favour."

Upon the field of Kirch Denckern, far from Hiltrup, the 16th of July, 1761, at eleven in the forenoon.

FERDINAND, duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg."

What follows is the Account given by Major Wedderburn, who left the Allied Army the 16th instant, at noon.

On the 15th of July, the French attacked the light troops in the front of lord Camille's corps, which was encamped on the heights of Kirch Denckern. His lordship ordered the regiments of Cornwallis, Keith, Campbell, and Mansberg, to the left, to

port the posts. There was an uninterrupted fire of cannon and small arms till nine at night, when it ceased, without any impression having been made by the enemy upon lord Granby's left.

In the morning of the 16th, about three o'clock, the cannonading began again very briskly on both sides, and continued till nine, when the enemy gave way in great disorder. His most serene highness the duke then ordered the corps of the prince of Anhalt, lord Granby and Wutgenau, to attack them on their retreat; which they did with so much vigour, that the enemy never attempted to form before them, but threw down their arms, and ran off in the utmost disorder.

When major Wedderbourn came away, there were six colours already taken, eleven or twelve pieces of cannon, many officers, amongst whom the comte de Rouge, and great part of the regiments of Rouge, Dauphin, and Provence, to the amount of near 3000 men.

After having pursued them about a league, the duke ordered the troops to form upon the heights of Kirch Denckern. The hereditary prince was still driving the enemy on their left. Prisoners and cannon were coming in every moment.

It was said, that the marshal duc de Broglie commanded on the right of the French army, opposite to the corps of the prince of Anhalt, lord Granby, and lieutenant-general Wutgenau, where his serene highness was in person.

Major Wedderbourn adds, that this great victory was obtained with scarce any loss on the part of the allied army.

from the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

St. James's, July 23, 1761.

This day the Honourable Colonel Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived here, and brought the following Particulars from his Most Serene Highness, of the Victory obtained the 16th Instant by his Majesty's army.

Hohenover, July 17, 1761. Since the army occupied the camp of Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped at Soest, under the command of prince Soubize, seemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitring our position, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles, which was necessary to pass, in order to come up with us. There was not a day in which our advanced posts were not disturbed. His serene highness was informed, on the 13th, in the evening, that Soubize's army had made a motion forwards; in consequence of which, he ordered the baggage away, and the army held itself in readiness to be put under arms at the first signal. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy's new camp was discovered, the right of which stretched towards the convent of Paradise and Soest, the left

reaching to the heights of Rhune; and, all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

A His serene highness, however, thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was to reinforce the right wing. The hereditary prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Buderich, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln, and the prince of Anhalt the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his position upon the heights of Kirch-Denckern, and lieutenant-general Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heath of Untrup, marched by his right to approach the village of Kirch-Denckern. The avenues and posts on the little river Aast, and Sultzbah, were guarded by the piquets of the army.

C This was our position, when his serene highness was informed, on the 15th, about six in the evening, that Soubize's army had struck their tents, and were marching on their right. Almost at the same instant, he heard that the enemy had dislodged the advanced posts of lord Granby, and that they were advancing in a strong body towards his camp.

D These informations determined him to make the following dispositions: He ordered lord Granby to maintain his ground to the last extremity: Lieutenant-general Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left, to block up the high road from Lipstadt to Ham, and to act in concert with lord Granby, whose right was to be supported by the prince of Anhalt, who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the Aast, above Kirch-Denckern: Lieutenant-general Conway replaced the prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The hereditary prince ordered lieutenant-general Bose to march with part of his troops, to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left count Kilmansegge on the side of Buderich. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by count Schaumbourg Lippe on the front of the left.

E M. de Sporcken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to send six battalions and six squadrons over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to act with the rest in the manner he should think most proper.

G These dispositions being made, his serene highness came to lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briskly. His lordship had taken his measures so well, that he sustained the efforts of the enemy till the arrival of M. Wutgenau, who, coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withstand their united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and small arms, which continued till late in the night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had just gained: He extended his right to Haus-Vellinghausen, and turned his left

left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. We learnt from the prisoners, that marshal Broglie had decamped at break of day, with his whole army, from Erweite, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of prince Soubize. His serene highness judging that the strongest efforts would be made on our left, ordered general Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of the cavalry by major-general lord Pembroke. Colonel Grewendorff was sent with two battalions to Kirch-Denckern, to barricade and fortify that village; who in case of necessity, was to be supported by lieutenant-general Howard. The enemy was in possession of some posts opposite to our piquets; and the patrols were skirmishing all night.

The battle began afresh the next morning at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts against M. Wutgenau's corps, who sustained them with the greatest firmness. The fire from the artillery and small arms continued five hours without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground. It was near nine, when word was brought to his serene highness, that the enemy seemed to design placing some batteries upon an eminence opposite to lord Granby's camp, which we had not been able to inclose within our lines. His highness perceiving the necessity of preventing the enemy from seizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under general Sporcken, resolved to make advantage of the irresolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the

troops, which were nearest at hand, to advance upon them.

This movement was decisive, and had all the success that could be desired. Our troops having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, soon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and several pieces of cannon, some of which are 16 pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rouge, formerly Belfunce, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours. We have made besides, a great many prisoners, but have not yet had time to make out a list of them.

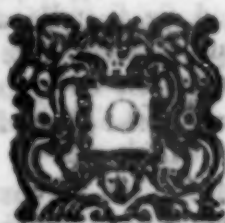
The victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Hiltrup; and the nature of the ground not having allowed of the cavalry's acting, his serene highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching some light troops in pursuit of them.

A brisk cannonade was still continued on the side where the hereditary prince commanded; but upon the news of the defeat on their right, they were probably induced to give over their attack in that part too. They had made several unsuccessful ones upon the village of Scheidingen, which was occupied by 200 men under the command of major Limbourg, supported by some battalions sent by the hereditary prince. The day ended with a general retreat of the enemy.

Other accounts mention, that the loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was computed at about 5000 men; and that nine pieces of cannon, and six pair of colours, were taken.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON the 6th of June, Sir James Gray, our ambassador at the court of Naples, was decorated by his Neapolitan majesty with the order of the Bath conferred upon him by the king.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Edwards, of his Majesty's Ship Wager, to Mr. Cleveland at the Admiralty-Office, dated Spithead, the 17th of June 1761.

"You will be pleased to acquaint their lordships, that when I commanded the *Valeur* in January and February last, under the orders of Sir Charles Saunders, being then at Algiers, I received information that an Algerine cruizer, who was then returned from a cruize, had plundered an English ship near cape Finisterre, bound to the coast of Gui-

nea, which I believe might happen near the end of January or February; upon which I went, attended by the consul, to demand satisfaction of the Dey for such an act of piracy and affront done to his majesty's flag, when he had her crew severally searched, and after a severe reprimand to the soldiery that were the principals, he found and returned 500 German crowns, two pieces of English silver, some wearing apparel of little worth, and a few fire arms. I should be glad to know how the money is to be disposed of, that will be lodged next week at Messrs. Martin, Stone and Blackwell, bankers, Lombard-street."

[The vessel mentioned in the preceding letter was, the *Mary*, Sands, bound from Lancaster to Gambia.]

St. James's, June 25. His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the second of July next, should be further prorogued to Thursday the third day of September following. And that the convocations of Canterbury and York, which stand prorogued to Friday the third of July next, should be further prorogued to Friday the fourth day of September following.

On the 25th of June, great damage was sustained, near Kingston, in Surry, by a storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The country about Harrow, in Middlesex, was laid under water; six deer were struck dead, by the lightning, in Bushy Park, and at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, hail stones fell, as big as pigeon's eggs, and very great damage was done, as well in many other parts of the kingdom.

On the 27th, the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one; twenty-one were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, three were branded and 1 privately whipped. David Morgan (see p. 274.) was ordered to be transported for life and Ralph Wayne received his majesty's most gracious pardon.

St. James's, June 29. This day his excellency M. Boreel, ambassador from the states-general, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credential letters. [Soon after he had audiences of the rest of the royal family. See before p. 380.]

On the same day the *City Road*, from Moor-gate to Islington, was opened for carriages, and the Doghouse-Bar taken away.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Both houses of parliament met, and were further prorogued, (see before.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Rowey*, commanded by Capt. Tonyn, on the 2d inst. in the afternoon, being off the coast, fell in with a French privateer, which she came up with, and took between one and two o'clock the next morning, and has brought her to Spithead. She proved to be the *Rufin* of Bayonne, of six carriage and sixteen swivel guns, with 46 men; and sailed last from St. Maloes.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

St. James's. The king in council was this day pleased to appoint Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for solemnizing his coronation; and to order, That a proclamation should be issued for notifying the same; as also for notifying, that his majesty hath ordered a commission to be passed under the great seal, constituting a court of claims, which court is to hold their first meeting in the painted chamber of his majesty's palace at Westminster, on Tuesday the 21st day of this inst. July.

THURSDAY, 9.

A house was consumed by fire, in Long-street, Southwark, and five houses, in Manchester buildings, Westminster.

FRIDAY, 10.

St. James's. This day M. Zuccato, resident from Venice, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credential letters.

SUNDAY, 12.

Great damage was done in many places by a storm of thunder and lightning.

MONDAY, 13.

By virtue of an order from the earl marshal, in pursuance of his majesty's order of council, the heralds made proclamation of his majesty's coronation; and the first meeting of the court of claims, at the usual time and places, and with the usual solemnity.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the officers of arms, serjeant at arms, and others, mounted their horses, and, at Westminster-Hall gate, Windsor herald (after the trumpets had thrice sounded) read his majesty's proclamation aloud; which being done, a procession was made to Temple-Bar (where the constables of the city and liberty of Westminster retired, and were replaced by those of the city of London, the city marshal attending) in the following order.

A party of constables, with their slaves, to clear the way.

High constable of Westminster with his staff.

Knight marshal's men two and two.

Drums two and two.

Trumpets two and two.

Serjeant-trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.

Bluemantle and Rouge Dragon pursuivants, in their coats of his majesty's arms.

Rouge Croix pursuivant, in his coat of his majesty's arms, having a serjeant at arms on his left hand.

Lancaster herald, in his coat and collar, having a serjeant at arms on his left hand.

Windsor Herald, in his coat and collar, between two serjeants at arms.

A party of constables to close the procession.

At the end of Chancery-lane Lancaster herald made proclamation; and lastly at the Royal-Exchange (in 'Change time) Rouge croix pursuivant proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations of multitudes of people present.

Afterwards, upon an invitation from the lord-mayor, the officers of arms dined with his lordship at the Mansion-House, where they were most elegantly and politely entertained.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Lobb, of his majesty's ship the *Swan*, gives an account, that on the 11th instant, being on the coast of Holland, he took La Fluer privateer of Dunkirk, of two guns and twenty-nine men, commanded by Simon L'Hermitte, which had been out two days, and had not taken any thing; and that finding the vessel leaky, and it blowing fresh, he was obliged to sink her, after taking her men out.

Agree to oblige our readers with the late glorious news from both Indies, and from Germany, we found it impossible to insert some of our usual articles this month; therefore we must desire them to excuse the omission of the rest of the Monthly Chronologer, the Marriages and Births, Deaths, Ecclesiastical Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, Bills of Mortality, Course of Exchange, and Catalogue of Books, till our next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 17th ult. the prince of Soubise fixed the head quarters of his army at Dortmund, and on the 18th marshal Broglie set out from Frankfurt for Cassel, near to which place his army was assembled; and by the 26th prince Ferdinand had assembled his army at Joest, having left a strong detachment under general Sporcken, in an advantageous post, upon the left of the Dymel; but, as Broglie had resolved to join Soubise, he passed the Dymel on the 29th, with his whole army, whereupon Sporcken was obliged to retire; and tho' his retreat was made as expeditiously as possible, yet the French came up with, and attacked his rear, with such vigour, that they took about 800 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, near 400 horses, and upwards of 170 waggons, and other carriages; after which they made themselves masters of Warborg, Paderborn, and Dringelbroen, where they got three pieces of cannon more. This obliged prince Ferdinand to repass the Lippe, which he did on the 2d instant; but by small detachments he has since made the French pay dear for the little advantage they had got, as appears from the following accounts published in our last Gazette, and dated,

Brunswick, July 17. General Luckner had a very hot skirmish with the enemy on the 13th. He marched that morning early to Saline, where the count de Chabot was incamped with three regiments of dragoons, a regiment of hussars, the volunteers of Flanders, and two regiments of foot, on this side the Lippe. This body he attacked so vigorously and successfully, that M. Chabot repassed the river in great confusion. Luckner took 150 prisoners, among whom, two captains of horse, and above 200 horses. The hussars of Baner, and those of Brunswick, which formed the attack, penetrated thrice into the king's regiment, which they overthrew, and of which very few would have escaped, but for the defiles, which stoppt the hussars.

We hear from Ufflar of yesterday's date, that the captains Kempen and Engel were detached the 14th towards Cassel with 200 horse, in order to destroy the French convoys of provisions, in which they succeeded. Whilst Capt. Engel watched the causeway that leads to Cassel, and captain Lieutenant Saunders that to Dymel, Capt. Kempen attacked and ruined the post, and inclosure of Uffeln, and Nieder Meissen,

where he lost one man. He took about 200 empty waggons, and hamstringed above 300 horses.

Capt. Engel also broke to pieces all the carriages that were going to Cassel, and hamstringed all the horses.

Lieutenant Muller, was sent with 20 horse to meet a column of carriages, escorted by 10 dragoons, two officers, and 50 soldiers. He fell upon them so briskly, that the two officers ran away directly, and the 50 soldiers were dispersed. Muller pursued the dragoons to the very gates of Cassel, where they escaped him, his horses being spent with fatigue. Above 30 carriages with bacon and other provisions, going to the French head quarters, were burnt for want of time to carry them off, in sight of the garrison of Cassel.

They took from the enemy in all 700 horses, and spoilt 200 more, by the enemy's own confession.

This stroke must be very sensible to the enemy, who were before in great want of bread, and have lost upon this occasion a prodigious quantity of that, and also of meal, part of which was carried off by the hussars, and the rest distributed to the peasants, who flocked in from all parts.

Upon their return, this body of light troops took 250 recovered men of the enemy's troops.

These losses made the French resolve to join their two armies, and attack the army of the allies, of which we have already given the most authentick account. (See p. 388.)

As to the other armies in the empire, nothing but skirmishes has as yet happened; but as the grand Russian army have, by last accounts, advanced very near to the frontiers of Silesia, some important advices may from thence be soon expected.

The farther Observations on Antimony; S. M.'s. State of the Affair in Kent; the Piece signed Christianus Damnoniensis; that signed Free-thinker; Mr. Watkinson's other favours; Augustus Britannicus to his Son; the Prayer for Indifference, and the piece signed Probus, will be inserted in our next. We desire our last mentioned corresponders to b. lieve we are always ready to obey his directions, if practicable; but this month he will perceive it was impossible, and will, with us, rejoice at the good news which occasioned the delay. The literal Translation of Dr. King's Epitaph will also be deferred; and we hope our poetical friends will excuse the shortness of their address, which shall be much enlarged, by the aid of their excellent productions, in our next. The Essay on the Terms of a Peace, the paper signed Lagnichis, and the favour of Rufinus Sexagenarius are received. Agricola's Favour will meet with due attention. The Dialogue signed Rationalis, for some reasons which must be evident to him, is thought improper for the Magazine. Mr. Ogle's, and Mr. Antrobus's favours will be inserted, also, in our next.